

The London and China Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS, about the 4th, 14th, and 28th, in connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS,"
A SUMMARY OF NEWS FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS OF 10th, 17th, and 28th.

VOL. VIII.—No. 204.] LONDON, TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1866. [Price 9d., with Sup., 1s. 3d.—Sub. 30s. per ann., postage included, Sup. 12s. extra.

Latest Arrivals.

	From London.	Arrived out.	Homeward. Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Yokohama	Nov. 27	Jan. 29	Jan. 31
Nagasaki			" 30
Hakodadi			" 15
CHINA—			
Peking			" 20
Tientsin			" 20
Chefoo			" 20
New-chwang			" 20
Hankow			" 20
Kiu-kiang			" 20
Chin-kiang			" 20
Shanghai	Dec. 10	Jan. 31	" 4
Ningpo			" 9
Foo-chow			" 9
Formosa—Tamsuy			" 10
Amoy			" 7
Swatow			" 15
Hong Kong	Dec. 26	Feb. 7	" 15
Canton			" 15
Macao			" 15
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	Dec. 11	Jan. 31	" 7
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Saigon			" 7
SIAM—			
Bangkok			" 7
BORNEO—			
Labuan			" 7
Sarawak			" 7
JAVA—			
Batavia			" 16
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	Jan. 17	Feb. 20	" 22
Penang	" 10	" 10	" 24

The next mail, with dates from Hong Kong to 26th February, is expected on the 5th April. Telegrams of 1st March have been received announcing the leader of the Nien-fei had been shot.
A telegram has been received from Bombay announcing that the "Behar" would convey to Singapore and Hong Kong the cargo, &c., ex "Emeu," noticed in our last having put back to Galle. The "Benares" left Bombay to tow the "Emeu" from Galle to Bombay for repairs.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

Per P. and O. steamer Nyanza, arrived at Marseilles March 25.—From Hong Kong: Comdr. Buckle, R.N., To Suez from Singapore: Mr. W. S. Hale.
By this mail, per P. and O. steamer Syria, arrived at Marseilles March 25.—From Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Brown and infant, and three 2nd class passengers. From Singapore: Mr. G. Crawell, Mr. C. Gray, Mrs. Braddell, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Jobie, two children, and two native female servants.
To Southampton, per Pera, expected to arrive March 31.—From Shanghai: Mrs. Wright. From Hong Kong: Mrs. McDonald and infant, Mrs. Green, four children, and native servant, Mr. Hillman, Messrs. R. and W. Morewood, Mr. Saunders, Mr. Sinclair and native servant, and four soldiers. From Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Wood and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, two infants, and European female servant, Don Caldera, Donna Caldera and child, and Don E. Corais.
Per Annie Archbell from Canton and Macao.—Mr. Wm. Harding and two children, Mrs. Castella and one child, Mrs. Browne and one child, Mr. and Mrs. Jucgens and three children, Mrs. Samuel Harding and one child, Miss Sargent, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Dore.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. steamer Massilia, from Southampton, March 20.—To Hong Kong: Mr. H. A. Euster, R.N., Lieut. J. C. Patterson, R.N., Mr. A. G. H. G. Ponsonby, R.N., Mr. W. Miller and two second-class passengers. To Penang: Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Plunket. To Ceylon: Mr. F. R. Bone, Mr. and Mrs. Prime, two infants and child, Mr. and Mrs. T. Ashton, infant, and two children. Mr. G. Plance and Son, Mr. J. A. Smith, Mr. F. Harper, Captain and Mrs. Roddy, Mr. and Mrs. Nasmyth, four second-class passengers, and one infant. To Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Longlands, Mr. J. Barnett, Mr. L. Sparks, Mr. H. J. Barnard, Dr. J. H. Blount, Mrs. G. Ham, Mr. W. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Baynes, Mr. D. J. Walsh, Mrs. Walsh, Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Thomas, Mr. B. Remfrey, and fifteen second-class passengers. To Madras: Mr. J. B. Thomas, Mr. H. Gung, and one second-class passenger. To Aden: Mr. W. H. Salmon, and one second-class passenger.
From Marseilles, March 28.—To Shanghai: Mr. A. Dumelin, Mr. Eric Farquhar, and European male servant. Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Underwood, Mr. and Mrs. E. Morris and infant, Mr. Butler, Mr. G. A. Munro, Mr. J. T. Brand, and one second-class passenger. To Hong Kong: Mr. A. Joost, Mr. H. A. Dircks and friend, Mr. A. Leysner, Mr. and Mrs. G. McKay, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Piecy, Mr. J. Birdseye, Mr. Jaffray, Mr. F. Abella, Mr. N. T. Armeis, Mr. T. A. Lyon, Mr. Fussell, Mr. Helbling, two first and one second-class passengers. To Singapore: Mr. J. A. Lorenzen. To Ceylon: Mr. W. B. Smith, Mr. Fernando G. Carey, and three second-class passengers. To Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Stirling and European female servant, Mr. T. H. Wordie, Mr. R. H. Baniater, Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Dunbar, Captain Thierry, Mr. C. Kelvey, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hills,

infant, and native female servant, Mr. Macdonell. To Madras: Miss A. Cherry, Mr. Blaikie, Mr. J. Peirson. To Alexandria: Major Wilson.
Per P. and O. steamer, from Southampton, to Tanjore, April 4.—To Shanghai: Mr. E. Wadman, Mr. C. G. Webb. To Ceylon: Mr. R. Reid, Mr. P. W. Conolly. To Hong Kong: Rev. John Macgowan, and child. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair and three children (for Labuan).
From Marseilles, April 12.—To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Thomas, Mr. P. F. Coare, Mr. John Smith, Mr. W. H. Benshaw, Mr. W. Park, Mr. E. Tobin. To Shanghai: Mr. C. J. Skeggs.
From Suez.—To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Martin and infant. To Hong Kong: Mr. A. C. Levysohn.
Per P. and O. steamer, Pera, from Southampton, April 20.—To Hong Kong: Mr. J. W. Lewis, Mr. H. W. Heitmann. To Ceylon: Mr. J. H. Purdon.
Per P. and O. steamer, from Marseilles, May 5.—To Singapore via Bombay: Mr. C. Grey McClelland.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA.

From this port we have dates to the 31st January. The outward mail of 27th November had arrived. The following items are from the *Japan Herald*:—

We have again to report a period of comparative inactivity in public affairs. The consideration of the tariff has occupied much of the time both of diplomatists and merchants. The Chamber of Commerce has had one well attended meeting, at which the subject was discussed, and the feeling of the majority was against making the open ports free ports—and in favour of fixed duties payable by importers.

At the meeting of the Chamber it was resolved, that the statistics of all exports should be made up from 1st July in each year. Under present arrangements, silk and cotton are made up from that date, and tea from 1st June. It will be far more useful that all be from the 1st July.

On the 24th of January the troops in garrison, assisted by a strong body of men from H.B.M.'s vessel in harbour, were exercised in a series of operations, and repulse of an enemy representing the reception. At nine A.M. the combined forces assembled in the barrack square on the bluff, for general parade, and marched for Homoco, the village supposed to be threatened with attack. On their way thither, about half way, a reserve was posted, the main body taking possession of the low wooded heights, which project like a cape or peninsula into the cultivated plain which lies between it and the beach village above named. Two fieldpieces were also placed on the heights, one on each flank of the main body, advantage being taken both with these and the troops of positions most effectually commanding the beach itself and the intervening plain. Whilst these arrangements were being made a strong body of skirmishers was thrown out—of R. M. Artillery from the left, and of the 20th Regiment from the right flank,—who were soon lost amongst the trees and shrubs of the village, quickly announcing the supposed approach of the enemy, by a lively fusillade, which was soon followed by the appearance of some, and finally of all, contesting every point of advantage, until, being driven from their last cover, at sound of trumpet, they fled streaming over the heavy rice fields to their respective flanks, the enemy being now supposed to be in full view. Then for the first time spoke the canon, and as at a signal, a most animated fire broke out from the whole hill side, which lasted for several minutes, and was an exceedingly beautiful spectacle. This being with justice considered sufficient to check the ardour of the invader, the 20th and the blue jackets of the *Princess Royal* were ordered to charge. The arrangements were admirably managed there was no observable hitch. Colonel Brown commanded in chief, Colonel Cobb acting as Brigadier, Captain Jones, of the *Princess Royal*, had charge of

the Naval Brigade, Captain Egan commanded the 1st Battalion, and Captain Rochford the 2nd of the 20th Regiment. Sir Harry and Lady Parkes and suite were on the ground, and many of the ladies and residents of Yokohama also enjoyed the scene, which the great beauty of the day, and the judgment shown in choice of position, rendered one not to be soon forgotten. At the conclusion of the affair, the forces held a general picnic in the wooded hills, a refreshment well earned by their previous exertions.

On the 23rd January the corvette *Fusi Yama*, the first of the war vessels ordered by the Japanese Government to be built in America, arrived at this port. She is a ship of about 1,000 tons, with an armament of 12 guns—consisting of 49 in. Dahlgrens, four brass howitzers, three 30 lb. Parrot guns, and one 100 lb. Parrot. Her engines are by Murphy and Co., of the Fulton Works, New York.

On the 27th January, H.L.M.'s ship *Dupleix* left for Nagasaki, she had on board as a passenger, Marcus Flowers Esq., lately Acting British Consul in Yokohama. He remains in Nagasaki in a similar position pending the arrival of Captain Vyse.

The *Japan Times* gives an account of an extensive fire at Yedo, in which thirty lives were lost and about 30,000 houses destroyed.

CHINA.

PEKING.

Dates are down to about the middle of January.

Private letters furnish a few items of Court gossip. Wen Seang has left on a visit to his native city, Moukdon, with the avowed purpose of bringing his mother to share his new home. His venerable parent has, it appears, been lately left alone in the world by the premature death of her daughter-in-law who had heroically devoted herself to the task of soothing the old lady's declining years. The real reason of Wen Seang's departure is, however, in all probability, the disturbed state of Mongolia. He left Peking on the 2nd, escorted by a large body of ordinary native soldiers and 200 of the disciplined troops.

Two men have been added to the foreign board. One was many years ago Futai of Fukien, but was disgraced for writing a book on the nature and customs of foreigners, in which much reliable information was given. He has since then remained in retirement, but his recall to public life is a very significant proof of the present tendency of thought in the minds of the members of the Government.

Amateur theatricals were got up at the British Legation, when "Slasher and Crasher" and "Whitebait at Greenwich" were presented to a well-filled house. As the whole thing was started principally for the amusement of the ladies resident in Peking, much disappointment was felt at the refusal of the missionaries and their families to encourage any such pastime.

National anniversaries are not neglected at the capital. St. Andrew's-day was celebrated in Peking by a dinner at H.B.M.'s Legation, twelve gentlemen sitting down to an excellent dinner under the shelter of the flag which is the emblem of the happy union existing under the British Crown. The room was most tastefully decorated, being hung with flags, banners, &c., the cross of the Saint and the Red Lion rampant figuring prominently on the walls. Mr. Munro Fraser, of the Consular service, late of the Highland Rifle Regiment, occupied the chair, and Mr. Murray the vice-chair. After ample justice had been done to the good things under which the table groaned, the cloth was removed, and the health of "The Queen" given with due honour. The Chairman then proposed "The Lord of the Isles, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales." The next toast was that of "The Navy, Army, and Volunteers. The Chairman said in the presence of so many Britons in such a remote place as Peking in winter, it was almost superfluous to sing the praises of the Army and Navy for, but for them, such a thing as a St. Andrew's dinner in the city of the ruler of the sun and moon could surely never have come to pass. Mr. Mann, in returning thanks for the army, mentioned that a Scotch General, a Scotch Admiral, and a Scotch Ambassador had contributed to the opening of Peking, and paid a tribute to the achievement of Colonel Gordon in suppressing the Taiping rebellion. Several other toasts were proposed and duly responded to.

NEWCHANG.

On the 4th December the following notification, calling a meeting of the residents, was issued by Mr. Meadows, H.B.M. Consul:—

"The undersigned begs to inform the foreign community of this port that the Commandant of the district called on him

yesterday and made a communication to the following effect: "A body of upwards of 1,000 robbers or rebels has, for some months past, infested the northern and north-eastern portion of this province, and has there inflicted a series of severe defeats on the Imperial forces sent out against them. Recently they have taken the city of Hing-king, on which occasion the chief civilian and second military officers of the city, with a number of the soldiers, were slain. Afterwards, a detached body about 300 strong entered the city of Fung-hwang, situated about 150 miles to the east of this port; and this body has since advanced in this direction, being six days ago at a place about 100 miles off. The Commandant, while professing to hold it not very likely that these robbers would advance on Ying-tsze, declared at the same time that such a move was by no means impossible, and intimated that the foreigners would do well to hold themselves prepared. Under these circumstances the undersigned thinks it desirable that the foreign community should meet to consult on such measures of defence and co-operation as may be best suited to their position and means; and he accordingly hereby calls a meeting for to-morrow at 11 A.M., at the court-room of this consulate."

The meeting was attended by Mr. Huntington, Vice-Consul for the United States, France, and Sweden, Mr. S. Schottler, Consul for Prussia and other German States, and by all the other male residents of the port who have remained for the winter. There were about forty, all counted.

The latest accounts represent the danger as imminent, and much dissatisfaction is expressed that Mr. Wade, the Acting Minister at Peking, had refused the Consul's application for fire-arms.

HANKOW.

The present mail brings intelligence from this port to the 29th January, with full details of the movement on that city by the Nienfei as well as of a threatened attack by a large body of disaffected "braves." The *Hankow Times* gives the following particulars:—

On the 20th January the British and French Consuls were suddenly visited by the Taoutai in person, and informed that a body of braves numbering some 6,000 strong had revolted at Sung-poo, a town about 80 miles off, and were intending to make a descent on Hankow forthwith. The Taoutai entreated the Consuls to take instant measures both for the protection of the foreign settlement and the aid of the Chinese troops in the defence of the Wall. The night passed by in quiet, but with the following morning came rumours of advance on the part of the braves, which induced the Consuls to meet and concert measures for meeting the emergency. The Viceroy of Wuchang also considered the position of affairs so grave that he moved a large body of troops and gunboats across the river to take up their stations on the outer line of defence. On Monday, the 22nd, there was a talk of compromise, the Viceroy having (it was reported) sent offers of pay to the disaffected braves, who were no less than eighteen months in arrears! and demanded 200,000 taels. Whether the offer was accepted or not is uncertain, but the braves certainly stopped their march at the Cheh-kow, a stream about twelve miles distant. These events naturally gave rise to serious apprehensions on the part of the foreign residents, which were strengthened by the entire absence of any naval protection. Hardly had they realised their escape from the first danger, before a second appeared in the approach of the Nienfei, who were emboldened by the disaffection of the braves. On the 23rd they burnt Hwang-pe, a town to the north-east of Hankow, and shortly afterwards the larger town of Yang-lo was seen to be in flames; the rebels then took up a position encircling Hankow from North to East at a distance of 12 to 15 miles. By the following day the French gunboat *Tardif* and H.M. gunboat *Algerine* had arrived, and the Volunteer Corps hastily re-organised. Guns were landed from the steamers, and such other means of defence adopted as were available. Meanwhile the panic in the native city led to a complete exodus, all non-combatants fleeing from it to take refuge on the other side of the river. On the 27th a reconnoitring party from the *Algerine* visited Yang-lo, which town they found partly destroyed; but the Nienfei had fallen back to a greater distance, and the natives complained more of outrages committed by the braves than of the rebels. On their way the reconnoitring party intercepted a band of these rascals who were carrying off a number of women and girls, doubtless for the sake of extorting a ransom; these were recaptured and liberated. The braves were said to be encamped in two bodies, an advanced and smaller body at Lu-k-a-ke, and the other, or main camp, at Sin-chow. Their

exact force could not be ascertained, but the villagers asserted that they were known to be without matchlocks, guns, or ammunition, and that their only arms were lances and swords. The main body, the villagers reported, had not been near them, but they were daily visited by small mounted parties of from four to eight men, who carried off all the sycee, women, and clothing, they took a fancy to. The Mandarins, although close at hand with gunboats and troops, had, they declared, done nothing for their protection. The reconnoitring party had no time to penetrate further, so returned to the gunboat.

While the troops were thus driven to revolt and plunder by withholding their pay, it is said that the treasury of Hankow contained at least a million of taels, the claim of the braves being less than a third of that sum. The Governor-General had issued orders for the payment of this money, or so much of it as is usually given (for Chinese troops never receive or expect to receive more than a third of their pay, though, of course, the public accounts are charged with the whole); yet, notwithstanding these orders, the treasurer refused payment, alleging that his coffers were empty. Ching Ta Keih, the leader of the braves, after much weeping before the Governor-General, and praying either to be supplied with their pay, or be himself executed at once, actually received from the treasurer an order for 20,000 taels, payable after China New Year.

Private letters dated the 3rd February state that the Nienfei had again advanced to within six miles of Hankow, and that a battle had been fought in which they had defeated the Imperialist forces. At the same time the panic had been in some measure allayed by a rumour that the braves had been pacified by a payment, and would return to their allegiance. Meanwhile the steamers report that for a hundred miles below Hankow the banks of the river were crowded with refugees who had escaped from captured towns and villages in the interior.

We have here given an outline of the alarming story which has caused so much apprehension for the safety of our settlement at Hankow. On closer inspection of the details it appears, however, that the cause of alarm has been unnecessarily exaggerated. The panic was certainly not unnatural; the populous city of Hankow being left without a single soldier for its protection, the garrison at Wuchang existing almost exclusively on paper, and the few troops that were actually within the city being unpaid, undrilled, and ill-officered, it was but natural for the peaceable inhabitants to endeavour to save what they could from the anticipated wreck. The insurgents, who did not perhaps, number more than a few thousand men, were magnified by their fears into 40,000; business was completely suspended, and every preparation was made to escape on the first approach of the Nienfei. The latter probably, in as great a state of terror, would retire to the mountains when they had taken advantage of the revolt of the braves, and satisfied their immediate wants. And as regards the braves themselves, there was little fear that the pay due to them would be long withheld when they adopted such formidable measures to redress their wrongs. It will be seen that our Hong Kong correspondent considers that the importance of the affair has been considerably over-rated; and in this view he is fully borne out by the late telegrams. These, as our readers are already aware, announce that the excitement had subsided and that the rebel leader had been captured and shot; while as no mention is made of the revolted braves we may reasonably suppose that their claims have been satisfied.

The following notification was issued on the 21st January:—

The undersigned have been informed by the Chinese authorities that a large body of braves have revolted at Sungpoo, a place distant about 40 to 50 miles from Hankow, and that there is every probability that these men will march upon Hankow within the next two or three days, the undersigned have been entreated in consequence to concert measures for the defence of the settlement in co-operation with the local authorities. They therefore deem it necessary to make known the danger to the community, and to notify that they are at this moment occupied in concerting plans with the commanders of their Majesties' gunboats, for the protection of as much of the foreign quarter as can be brought within the influence of the limited means of defence at disposal.

As a preliminary measure the undersigned give notice that in the event of the disaffected troops approaching so near to the walls to occasion imminent danger a signal of two heavy guns, discharged in quick succession, will be fired from one of the gunboats, whereupon it is requested that all persons will immediately repair armed to the Club, and endeavours will then be made to organise them into a provisional force of co-operation for the common good. At the same signal all ladies and children should be conveyed to the British Consulate, where their safety will be duly cared for.

The undersigned are likewise making arrangements for having four or six pieces of artillery placed at their disposal for mounting at the most available points of defence, and any persons who care to volunteer for

serving the pieces are invited to send in their names at once, so that they may be somewhat drilled to the use thereof as quickly as possible.

It is earnestly hoped that what danger there may be may disappear in the course of the week, either in consequence of the precautionary measures now being adopted, or of some compromise being entered into between the authorities and the braves, or of their finding it to their interest to move in some other direction. But meanwhile it is indisputable that some precautionary measures need to be taken, and should the event prove that they are not called for by the present emergency, they will be of service in case of future alarms from the Nienfei, who are likewise reported to be not very far distant.—P. DABRY, French Consul, W. H. MEDHURST, H.M. Consul.

CHIN-KIANG.

From this port we glean the following scraps. The Chinese military guard, originated by Her Majesty's Acting Consul after the attack on a house in the English concession, still continues to patrol the foreign quarter every night, and no further attempts at burglary have been made there, though it is said many robberies, some on an exceedingly audacious scale, are committed in the native city. This is tolerably common throughout China at this season, and no particular significance need be attached to it. The somewhat extensive settlement on the opposite bank is filled with rill-raff, who will stick at nothing to get money wherewith to enjoy themselves at New Year time, and doubtless many of them find their way to the Chin-kiang side. The local officials are working away perseveringly at the creek, which they are endeavouring to open to the west of the foreign settlement, as an anchorage for junks and other small craft. They are apparently concentrating their energies on the work this winter, as no attempt has as yet been made to clear out the branch of the Grand Canal which skirts the west walls of the city. We understand that the Catholic missionaries are thinking of forming an establishment at Chin-kiang at an early date. Everything is excessively dull, as is to be expected in such a place at this time of the year. Weather fine, but cold.

SHANGHAI.

The dates are down to the morning of the 9th. The P. and O. mail of 10th December arrived out on the 31st of January, and the French mail of 17th on the 6th February.

The following details of the imprisonment of the members of the French Municipal Council is from the *North China Herald*. No doubt the next mail will bring us the result of the meeting of the 9th February, by which we can better judge of the meaning of this extraordinary affair.

In the case of the Members of the Provisional Commission *versus* the Members of the late French Municipal Council, petition to enforce the delivery by the defendants of certain accounts and documents necessary to the well-being of the Municipality, which was opened on the 26th ult., before M. le Vete. Brenier de Montmorand, and Messrs. Philippe and Maignan, Assessors, the defendants protested against the legality of the proceedings on the following grounds:—

1. Because the names and residences of the plaintiffs were not mentioned in the summons.
2. Because the Consul General and one of the assessors were interested parties.
3. Because by French law all disputes between Consuls and their nationals must be decided in France.

The objections having been put in writing, the Court retired to deliberate upon them, and after a long consultation returned and declared their intention to decline to entertain the protest of the defendants. The defendants having refused to answer before a tribunal which they believed to be incompetent, the proceedings were resumed. Mr. Ortmans read the correspondence which took place between the provisional commission and Mr. Schmidt, late treasurer, relative to the delivery of the documents in his possession which are absolutely indispensable to the working of the settlement, inasmuch as the accounts rendered by the Chinese, principally in the matter of the new bund, cannot be audited, and the Chinese refuse to work until their claims are settled. The defendants having refused to reply, the Consul General announced that judgment would be given in eight days. Accordingly, on the 2nd February, judgment was delivered to the following effect:—Messrs. Meynard, Schmidt and Baron were ordered to give up to the Provisional Committee all documents and accounts in their possession bearing on the interests of the French Concession, and these documents, &c., when so delivered were to be verified by Mr. Ortmans. This was to be done within 24 hours, under pain of forcible possession being taken of the papers in dispute. The question of damages incurred through the detention of these papers was allowed to remain in abeyance subject to the decision of arbitrators to be subsequently selected. Meanwhile Messrs. Meynard, Schmidt and Baron were required to give joint personal security to the amount of 100,000 francs

for the fulfilment of the decree, failing which they were to be arrested and imprisoned. Further the Court inflicted a fine of 500 francs with costs, subject to increase by the Home Government, should it be deemed advisable by it to pursue the matter as a criminal action. On the delivery of the judgment, M. Meynard, in the name of himself and his colleagues, voluntarily surrendered himself a prisoner, and with Messrs. Schmidt and Baron was removed to the Municipal prison, where they remained until the 6th Feb. On that day they signified their readiness to give the security required, and were released. A meeting has been summoned for the 9th, when the members of the late Council will submit their accounts to the Consul General and to such of the longest established merchants as may be interested in the matter.

A meeting of land renters was held at Hankow, when Messrs. Hutchison, Ballance, and Higson were elected to the office of municipal councillors for the ensuing year.

The following notices have appeared:—

I have this day established myself as a general merchant and commission agent at this port, under the firm of Arch. Campbell and Co. ARCH. CAMPBELL. Shanghai, Jan. 8, 1866.

I have established myself at this port as merchant and commission agent, under the firm of William Remé and Co. WILLIAM REMÉ. Shanghai, Feb. 1, 1866.

SWATOW.

A Swatow circular, dated the 7th February, says that the disturbances in the interior previously reported continued up to the 6th of the month, on which day news was received that the insurgents had been defeated. This, it was conjectured, would probably have the effect of strengthening the demand for cotton and cotton goods, [but rice will probably not be so firm as it has lately been, should the troops that have been employed in checking these robbers be soon disbanded, supplying them having aided materially in keeping up the price of this article.

HONG KONG.

The P. and O. mails of 26th Dec. arrived out on the 7th Feb. The dates are now down to the 15th Feb.

The following accounts form the piracy items by this mail:— On the 2nd February the Hamburg schooner *Chin Chin* left for Tientsin, and had got so far on her passage as to have been able to beat out through the Lye-moon Pass, where she had only light winds, so that at 7 P.M. on the 3rd she had only got off Pootoy. She then saw a heavily armed junk, that had been in company some time before, tack and stand towards her; thinking it rather suspicious she at once cleared for action, and, when the junk got within range, commenced firing on her with her three guns; many shots struck the junk, but she still continued to gain on the schooner, and at last, after about half an hour's firing, the junk boarded her, throwing stinkpots, &c., about the deck. The captain then finding he could no longer resist such superior odds, ordered all his crew to follow him and take to the foretop out of the way; all did so except one man, who got frightened, and jumped overboard with a life-buoy to save himself; when the pirates commenced firing on them in the top, wounding one man. They ordered them to come down and point out three boxes of treasure they knew were on board, which of course captain and crew declined doing. They then commenced to ransack the vessel, taking or destroying nearly everything of value, and after remaining on board nearly three hours, and having satisfied themselves with all they wanted in the shape of eatables and drinkables, they took their departure. The captain then shaped his course for Hong Kong, where he arrived on the 4th. Another schooner for whom we have fears is the *Johann Anton*, which left the same time as the *Chin Chin*, but from her being a faster sailer we trust she may have escaped these pests, who seem almost inclined to come and take ships out of the harbour itself, and from under the eyes of our gunboats which are lying there.

The *Nuevo Lepanto*, going over to Macao, was captured on the 5th Feb.; crew escaped. On the 2nd Messrs. Lane, Crawford, and Co.'s water-boat was attacked while at anchor off the Mint, but the pirates were beaten off.

The *Opossum* gunboat arrived at Macao this morning, having returned from a visit to a pirate village called Paksui. She therefell in with fifteen piratical junks, to which she gave chase. They made towards the shore, and the crew escaped, the junks, guns, &c., being captured and entirely destroyed. She also dismantled the fort at Paksui, and burnt the village. During the conduct of this operation forty mandarin junks were in sight,

who offered no assistance whatever to Lieut. St. John; but on his having completed his work they gallantly advanced, and their crews took whatever had escaped the attention of the *Opossum's* crew.

While endeavouring to set fire to one of the junks a train laid by the pirates blew up, and we regret [to say that the gunner and a boy were seriously injured and a private marine and two seamen were also hurt. Mr. Thomas, the gunner, is hardly expected to recover.

The census of Hong Kong at 31st December, 1865, was:—

Europeans and Americans	2,034
Goa, Manila, Indian, and others of mixed blood ..	1,645
Aliens, chiefly seamen and temporary residents ..	150
Chinese in employ of Europeans, &c., ...	6,836
Chinese residing in Victoria	73,803
Chinese residing in villages and Kowloon	11,371
Boat population in Victoria	19,153
Boat population other than Victoria	7,732
Vagrants	2,000
Prisoners	780

125,504

The screw transport *Orontes* is to leave Hong Kong with invalids and time-expired soldiers and sailors on the 17th Feb., calling at Singapore, Mauritius, the Cape, Ascension, and Madeira, and expected to arrive at Portsmouth in May.

It is reported that orders had been received from the War Office to send the remains of the 11th Regt. to Japan, and the 20th Regt. to Calcutta. From Amoy we learn that H. M. Consul, accompanied by an officer from the *Scylla*, had gone in person to demand the surrender of a Singapore Chinese—a British subject—who had been seized by the native authorities. Mr. Pedder's well known character for determination had its effect, and after a good deal of finessing the man was given up.

The Hong Kong athletic sports came off on the race course on the 10th February. The prizes were well contested, and the whole affair was spirited and successful. The band of the Hong Kong volunteers was in attendance.

On the 7th February a review took place at Canton of the Chinese and Tartar troops which have been drilled as infantry and artillery for upwards of three years past by British officers. About 400 picked men of the Tartar garrison have been instructed in the Artillery exercise, and some 600 of the Chinese force have been drilled in the use of the musket and in simple infantry manœuvres. The inspection took place, at the especial desire of the Governor General, who manifests a strong interest in the efficiency of these troops. They were drawn up under the command respectively of Lieut. Stewart, R.A., and Lieut. Dunn, H.M.'s 9th Regiment, who have continued the work of instruction which was commenced and carried on until the beginning of last year by Lieut. Ellaby, R.A., and several officers of the 99th Regiment. The Tartar Artillery at once attracted attention by their superior size and more soldierly bearing, no less than by the diversity of their uniforms. The Chinese troops, on the other hand, might at a distance be mistaken for Sepoys, their dress consisting of red jackets turned up with white, with light leggings worn knickerbocker fashion. Their head-dress is the ordinary conical bamboo hat, which is perhaps as light and sensible a covering as could be devised. The higher officials occupied seats of honour together with Her Majesty's Consul, D. B. Robertson, Esq., C.B., and Mr. Mayers, H.M.'s Acting Vice-Consul. A general salute having been given by the troops in line, a march past succeeded, after which some artillery manœuvres were executed by the battery, comprising six field-pieces and served by some seventy officers and men. Thirty rounds of solid shot were next fired at a range of five hundred yards, with an accuracy which surprised all spectators. The firing was succeeded by some infantry evolutions, the most prominent among which were forming square and throwing out skirmishers. The latter manœuvre attracted the special attention of the Chinese magistrates, who were also much impressed with the bayonet exercise.

The first ordinary general meeting of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Company was held on the 15th February; the Hon. F. Chomley in the chair. The report presented by the directors showed that during the eight months in which active operations had been carried on, a net profit amounting to \$225,056 had been realised. Out of this it was proposed to declare a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent., which would absorb \$133,200, and to carry \$33,300 to the reserve fund, which would leave a balance of \$12,281 to be carried forward to the

next half-year. The report further recommended an increase of capital, the business of the Bank having increased to such an extent as to necessitate it. Not being able to register the Company as a "limited" one under the local ordinance, the directors had applied to Government for a charter, and had received a reply to the effect that such would be acceded on the basis as the charter of the Asiatic Banking Corporation. The Report was unanimously adopted, and the meeting concluded with the usual votes of thanks.

The following items were omitted from our last:—

The rivalry between Messrs. Russell and Co. (American) and the Hong Kong and Canton Steam Company (British) continues. It appears that the Consul at Canton has obtained the privilege for the company of calling at Chun-pee to land passengers and cargo.

The finding in the case of the mutiny on board the coolie ship *Pride of the Ganges* has been published. Full details of the affair were given in our issue of the 27th ultimo, and it will be remembered that the Court adjourned without giving any decision. In reviewing the evidence the Court expresses surprise that the insubordination among the passengers while at Whampoa was not made known to the Consul. It is of opinion that the rice supplied to the coolies was of inferior quality, and suggests that in all coolie ships the crew should be quartered aft, and the Chinese not allowed access to the quarter deck. We do not see any notice of the customs' steamer *Hai-ching* starting again for Hainan to seek information regarding the coolies.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held on the 22nd January. Present:—

His Excellency the Acting Governor, the Acting Chief Justice, the Acting Attorney-General, the Acting Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Treasurer, the Auditor-General, the Hon. Thomas Sutherland, the Hon. Francis Chomley, the Hon. the Judge of the Summary Jurisdiction Court, the Hon. James Whittall.

His Excellency the Acting Governor said that certain ordinances that had been past last year by the Council had been sent to the Home Government for ratification, and a reply had been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, pointing out that in some of the clauses enacted the Legislative Council of this Colony had exceeded its powers; and expressing a wish that the errors might be amended in order to permit of him (the Secretary of the Colonies) laying the above named ordinances before the Queen for her approval. The despatch of the Secretary for the Colonies pointed out that it was not competent for the local Legislature, to give a criminal character to acts which were not considered criminal in the jurisprudence of the mother country. The word "elsewhere" was also objected to as part of the ordinance for the punishment of bigamy; the local Legislature having only to deal with offences committed within its own jurisdiction. In regard to this question the Secretary for the Colonies referred to a correspondence between the Home Government and the Governor of New Brunswick, as embodying the views of the Home Government upon that subject. The Secretary of State approves of the extension of the punishment of flogging, and of solitary confinement to certain offences; but recommends that in no case shall the number of strokes administered at one time exceed forty, and that the solitary confinement shall not exceed one month at a time or three months within the year. An ordinance therefore to amend the 4th, 5th and 7th of 1865 had been drafted, expunging such clauses as had been found objectionable by the Colonial Secretary; and his Excellency the Acting Governor now moved that such draft be read a first time. The motion was passed unanimously.

After some inaudible remarks made by the Auditor General and the Acting Chief Justice,

The Colonial Treasurer asked if any communication had been received from the Home Government relative to the limited liability ordinance? His Excellency said he believed that there had not; but that subject was not before the Council, and that the hon. member was not in order in introducing it.

The Colonial Treasurer said that he was not aware that he was out of order; and asked if there had been any communication received from the Home Government on the subject of the rendition of certain Chinese subjects?

His Excellency said the Council had been convened for a special purpose and foreign matter could not be introduced. It belonged to the Governor to initiate motions.

The Colonial Treasurer said that he had not introduced any motion and was not aware that in asking a question he was going against the standing orders. Before the Council adjourned he would beg to ask, as a matter of great public interest, whether the standard of weight and purity for the new dollar had been fixed, and if so at what? His Excellency said that all those particulars were to be found in the printed correspondence. The Colonial Treasurer said that it did not appear from the printed correspondence what the weight and standard of purity of the new dollar was to be. He had asked the question, and could not reply to it.

His Excellency said that he was under the impression that the standard had been fixed at 10 per cent. alloy, and that he had already answered questions to that effect, thinking that the matter had been already settled. His Excellency further remarked that he was anxious that the draft of the amended ordinance should be forwarded home by the next mail; and this day week having been fixed for the second reading, the Council then adjourned.

The British ship *Agincourt* has been despatched to England

with a further instalment, consisting of about 150 invalids, from the unfortunate 9th and 11th Regiments. The following, from the *Daily Press*, is a compact history of the gross mismanagement which has caused the mortality now engaging the attention of members of Parliament and others.

It appears that the 2nd battalion 9th Regiment landed here, in February last, some 839 non-commissioned officers and men, forty-seven women, and seventy-seven children. The last official return of the strength of the same regiment gives but 636 non-commissioned officers and men, fourteen women, and eighteen children, which are accounted for as follows:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Deaths.....	48	6	28
Invalided and sent home..	155	27	31
Total	203	33	59

Leaving such a falling off to speak for itself, let us look at the 2nd battalion of the 11th Regiment, which only landed here in May last with 705 non-commissioned officers and men, 54 women, and 92 children, since which we find that, deducting the two companies sent up to Japan, including 150 men, five women and eight children, they have lost through deaths and invaliding:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Deaths	59	4	25
Invalided or sent home ..	189	22	35
Total	248	26	60

In other words, that regiment has lost forty-two per cent. of its entire number in less than nine months in the colony!

The Royal Artillery and Engineers have also suffered, but little, in comparison with the rest, as they are almost all exempted from night duty. The general total of losses in this garrison may be estimated from two returns, one dated 1st June 1865, number of effective men 1,778—sick 93; 1st January 1866, number of effective men 1,093—sick 218. Showing thus a decrease in the effective of men 685—to which must be added those invalids who have since departed in the *Agincourt*, viz.: 132 non-commissioned officers and men besides women and children.

Perhaps Mr. Gladstone forgot for the moment that Her Majesty's service is not limited to the duties of the household brigade, and that the British army has work to do outside the railings of St. James's Park. A servant should always be worthy of his hire, and to enable a man to live out here he requires a certain amount of comfort which would be considered unnecessary in many other places. Merchants find themselves actually obliged to pay their clerks at a higher rate than the country pays a colonel of thirty years' standing.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HONG KONG, Feb. 14, 1866.

We are on the verge here of the Chinese New Year's holidays, and already business is well-nigh suspended and the air is sulphurous with the discharge of fire-crackers and artillery, in which, with a strange license our native population is allowed to indulge to the inconvenience and irritation of European ears and noses. One of the many strong points of resemblance between Yankees and Chinese is the fondness for noisy fireworks. The only national holiday that could surpass in inanity and unmeaningness the Chinese saturnalia at the New Year is the celebration of the Fourth of July in New York. As usual, and perhaps even more than usual, Hong Kong has been inundated with bad characters from Canton, and robberies are of hourly occurrence. The latest event of the kind reported is the abstraction of some brass machinery from the Mint, the loss of which will, it is said, seriously delay the commencement of coining operations. It is a pity that Her Majesty's Government, in place of occupying their philosophic minds with schemes for the revision of the Chinese penal code, as regards the punishment of pirates who may be captured and handed over to their own authorities, do not devote a little investigation to the method of securing safety for life and property to residents in this colony. Failing any efficiency in the present police system, the respectable portion of the Chinese inhabitants have recently applied for and obtained permission to maintain a body of native constables at their own expense.

I hear from Canton that one of the coolie emigrants of the *Pride of the Ganges*, the mutiny on board which I mentioned in my last, has been found by the authorities and examined as to the particulars of the affair. His statement has not yet been made public, but I learn that it implicates barely twenty-five of the coolies (out of 300) in the lamentable affair by which the captain and overseer lost their lives. Six ringleaders are mentioned as having originated the rising, having gone about among the remaining coolies, already discontented with the inferior quality of rice served out to them, and stated that a large quantity of dollars were on board, and enlisted volunteers for the scheme of taking the ship. The small body who were induced to put their names down for the attempt appear to have thoroughly intimidated the rest, who looked on passively, Chinese-like, and doubtless took part in the plunder of the vessel after the bolder spirits had initiated the undertaking. This only throws a stronger light on the utter lack of caution

prevailing on the unfortunate captain's part. So small a body of mutineers would never have ventured upon the murderous outrage they committed had they not had every reason to feel confident of success. On the whole, however, it is remarkable that not a single disaster of any kind but this has attended the operations of the Emigration Agency at Canton, which has despatched since 1859 some 9,000 Chinese coolies to Demerara, with perfect safety and success. Apart from the high character of the managing agents, the regulations originally devised by the allied commissioners during the occupation of the city, and subsequently continued by the Chinese authorities, preclude any irregularity in the engagement of emigrants. This, of course, must be understood by the British Emigration Agency. The Franco-Spanish houses opened last year at Canton under the violent pressure of the French Consul are the subjects of very ugly stories.

News, apparently somewhat highly coloured, reaches us from Hankow with reference to an alleged mutiny of Imperial braves on account of arrears of pay, and also to the near approach of an army of Nienfei. Experience has however shown that, as a rule, these paroxysms of panic usually end in the payment of the mutinying troops, and in the retirement of the Nienfei hosts, which, as a rule, are mere aggregations of highwaymen bands, armed only with swords and spears, and quite incapable of making an impression on walled places, however weakly defended.

In the Canton Province rebel matters still continue much as they were at the date of my last. The band under the K'ang Wang still occupy the city of Kia-ying-chow, around which the Imperial troops are supposed to be gradually closing. The Governor of the province is about to proceed to the spot, taking with him some of the troops which have been drilled by British officers at Canton. Led only by native commanders, however, it is not likely that these troops will perform many prodigies.

SIAM.

The following Royal proclamation has been issued at Siam, from which it would seem likely that the office of Second King will not be continued:—

Whereas since the Anno Christi 1851. There were two Kings exalted in Siam; one was the Supreme, the other being his Subordinate. The foreigners called and addressed the former "First King," or "Major King," or "Senior King of Siam," and sometimes "Supreme King of Siam," but certain parties or individuals called and addressed him invariably as the "King of Siam," but they called and addressed the latter sometimes the "Vice King," sometimes "Minor King," and sometimes "Junior King," but generally called and addressed "the Second King of Siam," during the last 15 years, and whereas now the latter was deceased on the 7th January, Anno Christi 1866. There is only the former remaining, one King of Siam governing and presiding over both departments of the Royal duties of Siam as sole Ruler.

It is now proclaimed there, that the aforesaid remaining sole King of Siam shall not be called and addressed the "First King," or "Major King," or "Senior King." Moreover, he shall be called and addressed invariably, "the King of Siam or Supreme King of Siam," without respect to the other as his Second or Minor or Junior, as there is none yet exalted in place of the Subordinate King just deceased.

STRAITS OF MALACCA.

SINGAPORE.

Dates are down to the 22nd Feb. The P. and O. steamer with the mails of 10th Jan. arrived on the 12th Feb., and the French mail of the 17th on the 21st Feb.

Colonel Cavenagh, the Governor, still continues at Malacca, but is expected to return in the course of a week or ten days. Sir Richard McCausland, recorder, will leave this for Malacca in a few days, to hold his last session at that place; in the meantime, a demonstration of some significance has been raised at Singapore in favour of the retiring Judge, and it has been resolved to commemorate his long and able services in a public way. A deputation for this purpose waited upon Sir Richard two days ago, and it was resolved that the demonstration should have effect in a public dinner.

The M.I. steamer *Capitole*, Captain Champenois, from Marseilles, has arrived. She is intended to supply the place of the M.I. steamer *Hydaspe*, on the Batavia line. H. M.'s steamer *Coquette*, Commander Roe, from Siam, returned to Singapore on the 14th February.

The following items were shut out of our last:—

The forty-seventh anniversary of the foundation of the settlement was passed over two days ago. In 1819, on the 6th February, Sir Stamford Raffles first obtained a footing on the island, and since then its material prosperity has been gradually progressive. How much of this prosperity has been due to its marvellously advantageous geographical position, and how much to the nature of its past government, it is at present impossible to say. It is not unlikely, however, from all we can learn, that ere long we shall have it in our power to compare the old system with a new one, and thus determine whether the expressed desire of the English residents to obtain a separation from the Government of India has been justified or not. By last mail, news of a more than ordinarily definite nature was received, that the Imperial Government had decided upon the transfer of the settlement to the Colonial Office. This change has been long anticipated and long desired, and we think that it will tend very much to continue, if not to hasten, the progress of our prosperity. The patriarchal and non-representative form of government under which the island has up to the present time remained, though well suited to its earlier development, is not calculated to further it beyond a certain point, and this has already been felt, to the extent that the transfer will be welcomed by all who interest themselves in its political concerns.

The Governor left for Malacca two days ago upon his annual visit; the precise duration of his absence is not known. The Recorder, with the Court establishment, proceeds to Malacca in a few days, to conduct the first Criminal Session of the year there.

The first Australian mail by way of Torres Straits reached this by the Batavia mail steamer on the 6th, and will be conveyed to England by the present opportunity. Great success is expected of this line.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

BOYD—On the 23rd January, at Amoy, the wife of T. B. Boyd, Esq., of a daughter.
BAPTISTA—On the 23rd March, at 76, Leamdown-road, Notting-hill, London, the wife of J. S. Baptista, of Fochow, of a daughter.
CHOPARD—On the 18th Feb., at Singapore, Mrs. H. D. Chopard, of a son.
FISHER—On the 20th March, at Chatham, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Fisher, C.B., Royal Engineers, of a son.
GILLFILLAN—On the 30th January, at Shanghai, the wife of James Gillfillan, Esq., of a daughter.
GOODWIN—On the 7th February, at Shanghai, the wife of Charles Wycliffe Goodwin, Esq., Assistant Judge of H.B.M. Supreme Court for China and Japan, of a daughter.
HANCK—On the 4th February, at Whampoa, the wife of Dr. H. F. Hance, H.B.M. Vice-Consul, of a son.
HANCOCK—On the 2nd February, at Hong Kong, the wife of Alfred Hancock, Esq., of a son.
JACKSON—On the 3rd February, at Ningpo, the wife of T. W. Jackson, Esq., of a son.
MACKENZIE—On the 21st March, at 69, Chepstow-place, Baywater, the wife of Samuel Mackenzie, Esq., of a son.
SCRYMGOUR—On the 15th Feb., at Grange-road Bungalow, Singapore, the wife of John S. Scrymgour, Esq., of a son.
SMITH—On the 16th Feb., at Dunearn, Bukit Timah-road, Singapore, the wife of G. Smith, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ALLAN—SCOTT—On the 30th January, at St. George's Church, Penang, by the Rev. James Mackay, B.D., John Allan, Esq., to Lucy Margaret, daughter of George Scott, Esq., of Ayer Rajah.
BOWRING—FURLONGER—On the 24th March, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Paddington, by the Rev. Thomas Watson, vicar of East Farleigh, Kent, John Charles Bowring, Esq., of Larkbeare, Devon, to Mary, eldest daughter of Charles John Furlonger, Esq., of 75, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park. No cards.
EARL—ANTHONY—On the 3rd February, at St. George's Church, Penang, by the Rev. James Mackay, B.D., Alfred H. Earl, Esq., to Sarah, daughter of A. A. Anthony Esq., of Clove Hall.
KERSHAW—GREENWOOD—On the 17th March, after banns, at Willesden Church, by the Rev. J. C. Wharton, vicar, assisted by the Rev. J. Kirkman, of St. John's Chapel, Hampstead, John, youngest son of William Kershaw, Esq., of Extra Lodge, Brighton, to Louisa, eldest daughter of William Greenwood, Esq., of Heathfield Lodge, Willesden, and 109, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

DEATHS.

BETHAM—On the 8th Feb., at sea, John Edward, only son of Captain Betham, commanding s.s. *John Bright*, aged 5 months.
COOPS—On the 7th February, at the Civil Hospital, Hong Kong, C. Coops, seaman un employed.
JEPSON—On the 4th February, at the General Hospital, Hong Kong, Samuel Jepson, gunner, Royal Artillery, of fracture of the skull, aged 31 years.
RYRIE—On the 5th February, at Hong Kong, Edith Anne Mary, wife of P. Ryrie, Esq., aged 24 yrs.
RYRIE—On the 31st January, at Hong Kong, a few hours after birth, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. Ryrie.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

		Bank.	Private.
At Yokohama	6 months sight.	4s. 6½d. to 4s. 7d.	4s. 7d. to 4s. 8d.
At Shanghai	6 ditto	6s. 4d.	6s. 4½d. to 6s. 5d.
At Canton			
At Hong Kong	6 ditto	4s. 8d.	4s. 8½d. to 4s. 9d.
At Macao			
At Singapore	6 ditto	4s. 7½d. to 4s. 8d.	4s. 8d. to 4s. 9d.
At Manila	6 ditto	4s. 3d.	4s. 3d. to 4s. 4d.

At Shanghai, Bills on India, Rs. 299 to 301 per 100 taels. At Hong Kong, Rs. 215 to Rs. 216 per \$100. Bar Silver at Shanghai, 111 taels; at Hong Kong, 11 per cent. prem. Mexican dollars at Shanghai, taels 73.40 per 100 and Exchange on Hong Kong, 27 discount. Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank shares, 10 per cent. prem.; Gas Company 30 per cent. prem.; Hong Kong and Whampoa Docks, 40 prem.; Canton and Macao Steam Ship Company, 20 per cent. dis.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN.
1865-66.

	From Kana-gawa.	From Shang-hai.	From Foo-chow.	From Amoy.	From Canton, Macao, &c.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From June 1 to Dec. 31, 1865	1722939	45263818	42586500	747284	11401339	101721880	53207
Corresponding period last season	890695	49579814	41324756	453017	8478760	100737232	30050

SHIPMENTS SINCE.

Ship.	From.		
Jan. 1 ... Ottawa (mail str.)	Shanghai, &c.	...	1,424
8 ... Rajah of Cochin	Do.	...	1,165,810
9 ... Ocean Spray	Yoochow	...	437,980
15 ... Patchlee	Shanghai	...	429,860
16 ... Juddo (mail str.)	Do.	...	1,544
18 ... Cleveland	Kanagawa	...	89,311
19 ... Peter Denny	Shanghai	...	1,243,710
29 ... Doumai (French mail str.)	Shanghai, &c.	...	737
23 ... Mountain Ash	Canton	...	579,000
26 ... Adelina	Foochow	...	1,003,000
28 ... Dilkhoosh	Do.	...	1,050,000
29 ... Assyrian	Do.	...	638,600
29 ... Albuera	Do.	...	1,068,000
Feb. 1 ... Emeu (mail str.)	Shanghai, &c.	...	799
1 ... Victoria	Canton	...	371,876
1 ... Queen of the Age	Do.	...	931,622
1 ... Engel	Do.	...	...

TO UNITED STATES.

From June 1 to Dec. 31, 1865	...	...	...	...	31515711	Piculs. 165
Corresponding period last season	...	...	...	...	9055160	...

SAILED SINCE.

Ships.	From.		
Jan. 1 ... Flatworth	Yokohama	...	373,466
9 ... Gem of the Ocean	Canton	...	399,517
10 ... Memento	Shanghai	...	571,987
11 ... Formosa	Amoy	...	273,970
16 ... Antelope	Canton	...	39,256
16 ... Monkchester	Do.	...	513,793
23 ... Horatio	Shanghai	...	482,877
23 ... Grasmere	Do.	...	572,693
24 ... Indus	Do.	...	735,194
24 ... Hugo and Otto	Canton	...	6,345
24 ... Hotapar	Shanghai	...	620,470
Feb. 6 ... Constantia	Amoy	...	475,241

TO THE CONTINENT.

From June 1 to Dec. 31, 1865	...	...	...	...	352900	Bales. ...
Corresponding period last season	...	...	...	...	488624	...

SAILED SINCE.

Jan. 19 ... Taffarette	Hong Kong	...	398,200
------------------------	-----------	-----	---------

TO SAN FRANCISCO.

From June 1 to Dec. 31, 1865	...	...	...	...	23425	Teapkg. 407
Corresponding period last season	...	...	...	...	92723	56

SHIPMENTS SINCE.

Jan. 8 ... Oracle	Hong Kong	...	1,653	24
10 ... Jennie	Yokohama	...	4,760	...
27 ... Louise Kohn	Hong Kong	...	23	2

TO AUSTRALIA.

From June 1 to Dec. 31, 1865	...	...	...	...	8,790,715
Corresponding period last year	...	...	...	...	2,160,238

SAILED SINCE.

Jan. 7 ... The Cedars	Foochow	...	430,760
12 ... Ceres	Hong Kong	...	216,920
28 ... Nightingale	Do.	...	21,500

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

From 1843 to 1844	...	...	...	51,022,600	...
1845 to 1846	...	...	...	57,334,200	18,604
1850 to 1851	...	...	...	63,972,000	22,143
1853 to 1854	...	...	...	77,327,800	61,280
1855 to 1856	...	...	...	92,240,300	50,480
1857 to 1858	...	...	...	76,990,255	66,311
1858 to 1859	...	...	...	65,789,792	83,136
1859 to 1860	...	...	...	85,560,452	64,163
1860 to 1861	...	...	...	90,066,160	70,644
1861 to 1862	...	...	...	109,854,040	79,199
1862 to 1863	...	...	...	121,273,580	72,848
1863 to 1864	...	...	...	117,463,586	46,605
1864 to 1865	...	...	...	131,236,870	32317

EXPORT OF SUNDRIES TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Cotton Piculs.	Wool Piculs.	Camphor Piculs.	Cassia Piculs.	Anised Oil Boxes.	Japan Wax Piculs.
From June 1 to Dec. 31, 1865	...	26	1187	3769	113	...

TO THE CONTINENT.

	Cassia Piculs.	Anised Oil Boxes.	Camphor Piculs.	Preserves Boxes.	Galaenz Piculs.	Crackers Boxes.
From June 1 to Dec. 31, 1865	...	36	...	459	235	4543

TO THE UNITED STATES.

	Crackers Boxes.	Matting Rolls.	Fans Boxes.	Cassia Piculs.	Silk Pon-ges Piculs.	Woo Piculs.
From June 1 to Dec. 31, 1865	31263	15924	1474	3935	...	...

Jan. 6 ... Antelope	500	1711	...	...	...	...
Gen of the Ocean	5541	2326	...	...	100	...

TO SAN FRANCISCO.

	Emigrants Number.	Sugar Piculs.	Rice Piculs.	Crackers Boxes.	Matting Rolls.	Opium Prepared Tals.
From June 1 to Dec. 31, 1865	47	6383	123512	1700	3795	208300

TO AUSTRALIA.

	Emigrants Number.	Sugar Piculs.	Oil Piculs.	Matting Rolls.	Prepared Tals.	Crackers Boxes.
From June 1 to Dec. 31, 1865	...	...	707	1402	1200	...

The picul is 133½ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cents. and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

SHIPPERS OF SILK.

(From Shanghai from July 1st to Jan. 31st.)

Names.	No. of bales.
Geo. Barnet and Co. ..	2155
W. Birt ..	28
Birley, Worthington and Co. ..	32
Blain, Tate and Co. ..	33
Borneo Co. (Limited) ..	2086
Bourjau, Hübener and Co. ..	620
Bovet Bros. and Co. ..	83
Bower, Hanbury and Co. ..	3472
Bradwell, Bloor and Co. ..	349
J. T. Brand ..	46
Buissonnet and Co. ..	1231
Bull, Purdon and Co. ..	21
P. F. Cama and Co. ..	120
Carter and Co. ..	33
Chinese ..	114
Cumine and Co. ..	15
J. C. Coutts ..	45
Dent and Co. ..	117
Dow and Co. ..	273
C. Droege and Co. ..	3
E. Fajard ..	26
Fiers, Bachmann and Co. ..	49
F. R. Gamwell ..	458
Gibb, Livingston, and Co. ..	2051
Gilman and Co. ..	501
S. Gillilan ..	114
Gundry and Co. ..	16
Chas. Gutschew and Co. ..	196
Augustine, Heard and Co. ..	130
Hogg, Bro. and Co. ..	255
Holliday, Wise and Co. ..	21
J. W. Howell ..	70
Jardine, Matheson and Co. ..	3214
Nichol Latimer and Co. ..	99
Martins, Latham and Co. ..	598
Meynard Cousin and Co. ..	116
Moses and Co. ..	10
Olyphant and Co. ..	21
Oxford and Co. ..	9
Oppert and Co. ..	156
Overweg and Co. ..	239
Petrocochino and Co. ..	393
Phillips, Moore, and Co. ..	9
Preston, Brenell, and Co. ..	110
Wm. Pustau and Co. ..	341
Reid and Co. ..	731
Reiss and Co. ..	718
Russell and Co. ..	231
D. Sassoon, Sons, and Co. ..	172
Shaw Brothers and Co. ..	1140
Siemssen and Co. ..	673
H. Smith ..	16
Sayn and Co. ..	10
Smith, Kennedy, and Co. ..	41
Theric and Co. ..	119
Trautmann and Co. ..	528
Turner and Co. ..	133
Waller and Co. ..	543
A. Wilkinson and Co. ..	4705
F. G. White ..	2
Received from Japan ..	8190

Total bales .. 83081
[The exact accuracy of this list cannot be guaranteed.]

COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

CHINA EXPORTS.

TEA.—CANTON.—The market has been very dull, and no very important transactions have taken place. The stock of country congous, however, has been disposed of. The six chops were settled early in the fortnight at Taels 22 to 23½. The crop of Country Greens have been taken for America at Taels 44½. Canton made teas have been neglected.

FOOCHOW.—The only settlements reported since our last are: Congou, 711 chests 2.086 hf.-chests at Tls. 8.5 to 22.5. Oolong.—Inferior to common cargo, 800 hf.-chests at Tls. 9.8 to 17. Scented.—Medium kinds, 2220 boxes at Tls. 20 to 23.5.

AMOY.—Congou: Only a few hundred half-chests have come forward. Settlements are 413 half-chests at \$11 to \$15 per picul for every box to rather common. Oologs: Supplies have been small and the business has been confined to the settlement of 2325 half-chests and 379 boxes, very common; Anko to fair cargo Ningyong, at \$13 to \$27 per picul, which shows a decline of about \$1 per picul on previous rates.

SHANGHAI.—Black.—Small stocks are being taken up very slowly, at prices which show no alteration from former quotations. The season is now almost closed, there being but a small quantity left unsold on the market, and but very few parcels still to come forward from Hankow and Kiukiang. Green: During the last fortnight the market has been very flat, only two chops having been settled. Holders are still, however, firm, although stocks are heavy, in anticipation of a more favorable market at the conclusion of the Chinese holidays. Quotations are unaltered. Settlements for the fortnight,—5722 hf.-chests. Re-shipments on owners' account 2150 hf.-chests.

HANKOW.—The shipments since last mail have been 520 chests, the only purchase being a small chop common Oonahm. Quotations were: Oonahm, common 15.50 taels to 16.25 taels.

KIUKIANG.—Black Teas: Arrivals amount to about 1500 packages, which have been taken off the market at a further advance of 0.50 taels to 1 tael. No stock now remains. Seven chops Ningchow have been settled during the fortnight at 22.5 taels to 23 taels. Quotations were: Ning-chows, common to fair, 22.5 taels to 23 taels. Green Teas: During the past fortnight there has been but little doing, only one small parcel having been bought. Receipts have been moderate, and although the advices received have been unfavourable to descriptions, holders are firm in their demands, and no change can be quoted. One chop has been settled at 30 taels.

YOKOHAMA.—The large amount of business noticed in the last report has been followed by a quieter tone, owing to the fact of most of the orders having been fulfilled by the *Cudiz*, which brought the English mail of the 26th November, with telegrams to the 6th December. Advices were received that the New York market had declined materially and the high prices in London were only feebly maintained; since then only a moderate amount of business has been done, at a decline of about \$5 per picul from the extreme rates; again for the American market. Supplies are falling off and stocks are reduced, but the Japanese new year is coming near, and money being scarce amongst the native merchants no rise in prices is expected.

RAW SILK.—The quantity of silk by this mail is as follows:—911 bales and 23 cases for Southampton, and 189 bales for Marseilles.

CANTON.—Only 20 bales are reported as having been settled for Europe during the fortnight, the greater portion of settlements having been effected by Parsee firms for India at prices equal to those paid last mail. Loong-kong, No. 1, \$630 to 640 per picul.

SHANGHAI.—Business in China Silk has been but very trifling since the last report, barely 500 bales having been settled. Prices may be quoted in some instances about Tls. 15 lower, but the concession has only been made by those holders who required to realise their Silk previous to the Chinese New Year. Settlements for the past fortnight, 1000 bales; stock, 1000 bales; total settlements since 1st January, Chinas 1000, Japans 1444, 2444 bales; Tsatees, Chops No. 1, Tls. 650 to 655 per picul; Taysams, Chops No. 1, Tls. 530 to 540 per picul; Taysams, Chops No. 3, Tls. 460 to 470 per picul.

YOKOHAMA.—The business in this staple for the fortnight since the last report has been most remarkable for the difficulty that buyers have experienced in finding suitable parcels of Silk to supply their wants, the returns to the dealers having been more numerous than ever for inferiority to muster, and this circumstance must seem to afford convincing proof that the supply of good hanks, at least, is nearly exhausted. The buying has again been confined to few houses, and the total business for the fortnight is but small. Settlements for the fortnight may be put down at about 600 bales, making the export to date 8600 bales, against 9800 bales last season. The arrival of the 27th November mail from England has not had any appreciable effect on the market, but if anything the feeling is rather quieter. Prices for really fine parcels may be said to be fully maintained, but for medium and ordinary Mybash they rule somewhat irregular, according to the capacity of the buyer to take a quantity or not; the approach of the new year and the desire on the part of the natives to close up accounts may induce a concession on a parcel here and there, but, considering the small business doing in the staple, the dealers are wonderfully firm. Stock has been replenished regularly, and there are now about 1500 Japanese bales on offer, including every description, coarse and fine. Quotations: Ida, medium, \$830 to 860; do. inferior, 750 to 800; Mybash, best parcels offering, 920 to 940; and medium, 840 to 870; Sinchu, inferior, 800 to 820.

DRUGS, &c.—CANTON.—Cassia Lignea: Quoted at \$18.60 to \$18.70; stocks seem nearly exhausted in the interior, and sales amount to about 100 piculs; no stock left. Cassia Buds: Are again cheaper, and can be bought at \$41.50; sales, 60 piculs, and further supplies are shortly expected. Galangal: No change; 300 piculs are being offered at \$2. China Galls: Remain scarce at \$18 to \$19. Vermilion: \$38.50 per box. Rhubarb: No transactions. Musk: Has been purchased at about previous prices for the northern ports. No stock left, nor any supplies expected for some time to come.

COTTON.

HONG KONG.—Since the last report 1500 bales of Bombay cotton have come in, but holders are unwilling to sell, though prices have gone

up 1 dol. to 1.50, preferring to wait till the Chinese holidays are over, when a large business is anticipated. Some sales have been effected at 22 dols. 20c. to 25 for Bengal, and 26 dols. to 28.50 for China sorts according to quality. Quotations are,—Bengal, 22.75 dols. to 25; Bombay, 24 dols. to 26; China, 26.50 dols. to 28.50. The stock of Bengal is computed at 25,000 bales, but as prices have risen in Calcutta, shipments from that port will be checked.

SHANGHAI.—There are three vessels on the berth loading for Liverpool; the market is quiet, and has not been materially affected by the further rise at home. Quotation:—Taels 18½ to 19½ per picul.

YOKOHAMA.—There are accounts of the purchase of 1000 piculs of Japanese cotton at a considerable decline from the prices hitherto asked by the Japanese, which can only be accounted for by the pressing wants of money on account of the approaching New Year holidays, which, as in China, is the period for settling accounts. There are great stocks in Yedo, but no supplies will be sent unless foreigners can afford to pay higher prices than offered hitherto.

CAMPOR.—**HONG KONG.**—The last arrival still remains in the hands of the importers unsold; our stock, therefore, consists of 2000 piculs of Formosa, for which buyers offer 24 dols. packed, the holder asking considerably above that price.

CHINA IMPORTS.

HONG KONG.

Grey Shirtings: Sales include about 11,700 pieces sold at auction. American Drills, &c.: None here. Quotations nominal. Brocades, Damasks, Chintzes: No sales to report.

WOOLLENS.—Have been but little sought for and sales are very limited. A few Long Ells have found buyers, but there is little or no demand.

IRON.—Has advanced in price, and clearances considerably exceed those last reported. Lead: Continues in brisk demand both by speculators and consumers, and prices continue to advance. 2400 piculs have been sold in Canton. Quicksilver: 250 flasks sold in Canton.

COALS.—HONG KONG.—The arrivals during the fortnight have reached 5000 tons, of which 4700 are English and North Wales, and 300 Australian. Holders are firm at dols. 13.50 to dols. 14 for Welsh and dols. 13 for English. The above parcel of Australian realised dols. 11.75, but a cargo has subsequently been sold to arrive at dols. 11.25. Shanghai.—We have again to note large receipts, arrivals since our last having been 5673 tons from Great Britain, 840 tons from Sydney, and 1090 from Formosa. Foreign purchasers having supplied their immediate wants from previous arrivals, have shown less inclination to meet the demands of sellers, while the Chinese being out of the market until after the holidays, sales have been but 930 tons British, 125 tons Sydney, and 870 tons Formosa, at declining prices, and in view of the dead lock in all branches of trade at this season, holders will probably have to land their cargoes or submit to lower rates still. As shipments from Great Britain in October were not excessive, and in November small, while supplies on the way from other quarters are trifling, we do not anticipate a material and permanent decline. We quote:—American Anthracites, tls. 11 to 11.5. (67s. to 69s. 11d.); English, tls. 9.75 to 10.25. (59s. 4d. to 62s. 4d.); Welsh, tls. 11 to 11.25. (66s. 7d. to 68s. 5d.); Sydney, tls. 8.75 to 9. (53s. 3d. to 54s. 9d.); Newcastle (N.S.W.), tls. 8.5 to 8.75. (51s. 8d. to 53s. 3d.) per ton of 2,240 lbs. from ship's side. Japan, tls. 7 to 8; Formosa, tls. 5 to 6.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

At YOKOHAMA.—From Amsterdam: Jan. 25, Bantam.

At SHANGHAI.—From London: Jan. 28, Maiden Queen; 30, Sir W. F. Williams; Feb. 4, Antipodes; 5, Lansdowne. From Cardiff: Jan. 29, Electricity; Feb. 5, Ironside; 6, Monarchy. From Swansea: Jan. 31, Georges; Feb. 5, Moldavian. From Newcastle: Feb. 1, Talbava. From Hamburg: 5, Mathilde.

At HONG KONG.—From London: Feb. 1, Taitsing. From Liverpool: 5, Sir Lancelot; 11, Lochnagan. From Cardiff: Feb. 1, Catharina Laroba Henriette. From Sunderland: 10, Anne Longton. From Bergen: 5, Macura.

At MACAO.—From New York: Feb. 4, Harford.

At MANILA.—From Liverpool: Jan. 27, Ameliana. From Glasgow: 24, Mastacia.

At SINGAPORE.—From London: Feb. 20, Couranto. From Liverpool: 14, Charmer; 20, Queensburg. From Sunderland: 10, O'Shyen. From Cardiff: 14, Oceanus; 18, Robert Lowe (str.). From Newport: 14, Pania. From Hamburg: 8, Melissa. From Marseilles: 9, Capitole (str.).

At PENANG.—None.

At BATAVIA.—From London: Kaap Hoorn. From Glasgow: County of Renfrew.

At HONG KONG.—From Havana: Feb. 10, J. A. V.

DEPARTURES.

From YOKOHAMA.—None.

From SHANGHAI.—For New York: Jan. 26, Indus; 28, Hotspur.

From FOO-CHOW.—None.

From AMOY.—For New York: Feb. 6, Constantia.

From HONG KONG and CANTON.—For London (via Macao): Feb. 2, Queen of the Age, 3rd Victoria. For Liverpool: Jan. 31, Engel. For New York: Feb. 1, Dan; 10, Peep o' Day. For Hamburg: 1, Iris.

From MANILA.—For Liverpool: Feb. 25, Feliz. For Falmouth: 23, Ferozepore; 27, Cinco Hermanos. For Hamburg: Feb. 3, Voladora. For Boston: Jan. 27, Mindoro; 30, Dorchester; Feb. 1, Bengal, Sacramento.

From SINGAPORE.—For London: Feb. 14, Nancy Brysson. For Falmouth: 14, Leontine. For Bordeaux: 20, Felix. For New York: 10, Herschel. For Boston: 14, Newcastle.

From PENANG.—For Boston: Feb. 14, Agnes.

From HONG KONG and CANTON.—For Havana: Feb. 1, Baron Killner; 7, Antoinette, Mousse de Nantes; 11, Constantin.

LOADING.

At YOKOHAMA.—For London: None. For New York: Louisa, Braginton.

At NAGASAKI.—For London: Chanticleer.

At SHANGHAI.—For London: James Sheppard, Jubilee. For Liverpool: Arolite, Empress, Scawfell. For New York: Resolute, Catalpa.

At FOOCHOW.—For New York: Anglo-Saxon (full).

At AMOY.—For New York: Marco Polo, Amaranth.

At HONG KONG and CANTON.—For London: The Ethels. For New York: Eastward Ho.

At MANILA.—For London: Margaret Wilkie. For New York: Santee, Endeavour.

At SINGAPORE.—For London: Como, Moneka, Golconda. For Liverpool: Fortuna. For New York: Apellina, Jane Anna (via Padang).

At PENANG.—For London: Kinnaird, Ocean Home.

At BATAVIA.—For Channel: Insulaneren, Wilhelmina, Ann Buckle, Almonde, Duc de Richelieu, Nornen. For Boston: Cezard. For Amsterdam: Maria, A. R. Fatck, Ouderkerk and Amstel. For Rotterdam: Johanna, Medea.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

YOKOHAMA.—To Shanghai, per steamer; for silk, \$3.50 per bale; measurement, \$5 per ton; per sailing vessel, \$3.50 to 4 measurement 40 cubic feet nom. To London, cotton, and tea £2 to £2.10s. per ton. Silk, £4 to £4.10s. per ton of 50 cubic feet.

SHANGHAI.—Nothing has been done in charters for Europe or America. In coasting charters there is an improved activity. The rates to London are £2.10s. to £3 per ton of 50 cubic feet. To Liverpool, £2.5s. to £2.10s.

FOOCHOW.—No vessel on the berth either for Europe or America. One small vessel is expected to hand for London, which will complete the shipments for the season.

HONG KONG and CANTON.—To London the Ethels has taken the berth at £2.10s. per ton. There is less demand for vessels to the rice ports. To New York the rate is £2.10s. per ton of 40 feet. The circular of Geo. Holmes estimates the number of disengaged vessels in harbour (exclusive of Siamese) at 41, representing a tonnage of 23,736.

MANILA.—The Margaret Wilkie has been laid on for London, taking 200 tons of clayed sugar at £2.10s., 70 tons of unclayed at £2.12s. 6d., and filling up with light goods at £4 per 50 cubic feet.

SINGAPORE.—There is less activity in the freight market, and tonnage in the harbour is large; the rates for dead weight for Europe is £2, and measurement goods £2.10s.

PENANG.—The Kinnaird and Ocean Home are both on the berth for London, the former at £2.2s. 6d. for dead weight and light freight, and the latter £2 for dead weight, £2.10s. for light freight and £3 for measurement. The vessels are experiencing great difficulty in loading, as there is none of the latter article offering, while the former is to be had in any quantity.

VESSELS PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From ENGLAND and CONTINENT to CHINA, &c.—Feb. 12, Albert Victor, Liverpool to Singapore.

From CHINA, &c., to ENGLAND and CONTINENT &c.—Jan. 21, Caroline, Canton to Havana; 23, Lombard, Macao to Havana; 27, Layard, Hong Kong to London, M. Thorbecke, Batavia to Rotterdam, Reconnaissance, Hong Kong to Bordeaux; Feb. 1, A. D. Ruyter, Batavia to Holland; 2, Light Brigade, Amoy to Demerara; 3, Emigrante, Macao to Havana; 4, St. Agincourt, Hong Kong to Spithead, Taffarette, Hong Kong to Havre; 5, County of Ayr, Singapore to London; Mountain Ash, Macao to London; 6, William Simpson, Singapore to London; 6, Rajah of Cochín, Shanghai to London; 7, Petchelee, Shanghai to London; 8, M. and Hillegonda, Batavia to Rotterdam; 9, A. Petronella, Batavia to Rotterdam; 11, Feliz, Manila to Liverpool, Cinco Hermanos; 12, Manila to Cork, Roslin Castle, Singapore to Liverpool.

From CHINA, &c., to UNITED STATES.—Jan. 22, Lucerne, Japan to New York; 31, Marco Polo, Amoy to New York; Feb. 6, Goethe, Manila to Boston; 9, Royal Saxon, Zebu to New York.

CASUALTIES.

The Loda, Melbourne to Shanghai, has been destroyed by fire; crew saved. Telegram from Point de Galle, March 17.

The well-known China clipper ship Dora, Captain Carty, has been given up as lost, not having been heard of since leaving Shanghai for Foochow, on the 11th of November last. She was bound to Foochow to load tea for London.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN THE TABLES.—March 23, at Falmouth from Moulmain, Frans Scharlow; 21, at Texel from Banjocwangie, Abel Tasman; at Helvoet from Batavia, Candati; 18, at Ile Dien from Singapore, Maria; 25, at Ballycotton Bay from Moulmain, Alarm; at Deal from Ceylon, Elizabeth Douthwaite; at Liverpool from Shanghai, Patna; March 25, at London, from Foo-chow-foo, Juanpore, from Colombo, Woodcote; 24, at Deal, from Foo-chow-foo, Jubilee; 27, from Macao, Santon, from Ceylon, Gladiator, Star of Devon.

DEPARTURE.—March —, from Rotterdam for Batavia, Kosmopoliet II.

SPOKEN.—Elizabeth, Batavia to Rotterdam, 25 Jan., 26 S. 5 E.; Verena Collet, Macao to Havana, 23 Jan., 30 S. 10 E.; Bothwell Castle, Canton to New York, 31 Jan., 19 S. 4 E.; Lottie Warren, Manila to London, 18 Feb., 17 S. 5 E.; Johann Christoph, Foo-chow to Falmouth, 11 Dec. in Straits of Sunday; Daniel Draper, Boston to Batavia, 2 Jan. 22 S. 26 W.; Rhoderick Dhu, Shanghai to New York, 1 Jan. 49 (?) S. 108 E.; Robin Hood, Shanghai to London, Feb. 15, 40 N. 33 W.; Aquila, London to Ceylon, Feb. 26, 4 N. 24 W.; John Norman, Cardiff to Yokohama, Feb. 27, 5 N. 24 W.

CASUALTIES.—The Seringapatam, Wyeth, from Yokohama to London, put into St. Helena, February 12, with loss of mainmast, foretop-gallant-mast, &c., having experienced a typhoon November 14, in lat. 18 N., long. 127 E., which lasted 36 hours. She left again on the 13th, under jury mainmast.

MISCELLANEOUS.—At St. Helena: Feb. 5, from Singapore, G. H. Wappous, Kammann, and sailed 6, for the Channel; 6, Burnswark, Bugstocke, and sailed for Liverpool; 7, From Yokohama, Anita, Askins, and sailed for New York; from Shanghai, George Becker, Bencke, and sailed for New York; 12, from Batavia, Doelwyk, Hoefman, and sailed 13 for Rotterdam; 17, from Bankok, Bessie, Jones, and sailed 18 for Queenstown or Falmouth. Off St. Helena: Feb. 8, from Singapore, Rosella.

At Table Bay: Jan. 18, from Macao, Aml Trehoult, Catte, and sailed 21 for Havana; from Sourabaya. B. D. Metcalf, Andersen, and sailed 20 for Rotterdam; from Macao, Verena Collet, Vigoureux, and sailed 21 for Havana; 20, Ottilia, Messel, Ange Gardien, Boju, and both sailed 23 for Havana; 22, Woizlava, Malchin, and sailed 25 for Hamburg; 27, from Newcastle, Suomi, Nordberg, and sailed 31 for Singapore; 31, from Sarawak, Wye, Houston, and sailed 1st Feb.; for London, Feb. 9; from Mainla, Fort George, Welch; 10, from Colombo, Dunphaile Castle, Fleck; 13, from Sourabaya, Webfoot, Sturrock, and sailed 14 for Amsterdam; from Macao, St. Julian, Nolte; 14, Emma, Mathilde, Behrens; from Hong Kong, Gitawa, Dugdale.

LAI D ON.—At London: for Colombo, Spanker; for Hong Kong and Canton, Portland; for Singapore, Caldbeck.

THE LATE SECOND KING OF SIAM.—A ludicrous instance of the ignorance frequently displayed even by the leading journals on subjects connected with the Far East occurred in a late number of the *Illustrated London News*. That paper, in giving a memoir of the Second King of Siam, accompanied it with an authentic portrait, not of the subject of the memoir, but of the First King. We understand that the office of the Second King will now remain dormant, no other prince having been elevated to that dignity.

Continental Intelligence.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ROTTERDAM, MARCH 23.

The most important Parliamentary fact, before the Easter recess, was that Mr. Thorbecke entered again the House and took his seat for Groningen. He was much cheered both from the Opposition as well as from the Liberal benches. There was general enthusiasm amongst the members of Parliament, and every one was eager to congratulate him. The business of the last few days was, of course, not of much interest, the discussion about the cattle plague excepted. The Minister of the Home Department again asked a credit of 200,000f. for this purpose, and consequently every one had to say something thereabouts. But in spite of the measures taken by the Government, and all the talking of the members of Parliament, the plague spreads more and more.

The First Chamber of the States-General will meet on the 4th of April, to approve the Bills which are voted in the Second Chamber.

The financial condition of our trade here is very bad, and a crisis is feared. Several houses, especially in the tobacco trade, suspended payment; amongst the most important houses appear Bergsmans Brothers (with 250,000f.), and Terpstra (with 200,000f.). The failure of P. C. Starckenborg van Straten at Amsterdam was also made known to-day. The fact that the house of W. van Dorp (distillers) here had also stopped payment has created much sensation; it was one of the oldest and most respectable firms in that branch.

From the 14th to 19th of April a monster flower-show will be held at Amsterdam, in the Crystal Palace. The capital will be visited by the King in May next, when their Majesties intend making a further trip to Friesland.

COMMERCIAL.

COFFEE.—Since the auction of the Trading Company there is much demand for the numbers offered there, but holders decline to operate without a considerable advance. The private transactions include: 1,600 b. Java, ex Galilei; 2,040 b. do., ex Madura; 1,500 b. do., ex do., at 43c. to 44 c.; 1,200 b., ex Dageraad, at 43½c.; 431 b., ex Pudsey Dawson, at 48½c. The market closes firm.

SUGAR (RAW).—The market was very firm in the contrary of the London market, were the tendency in prices is still downwards. The Trading Company's public sales of 70,300 baskets Java, which was held on the 21st inst., has for the brown and yellow qualities gone off at ¼ to ½ guilder below November rates, but for the white (Nos. 16 to 20) at 1 guilder above November. Refined: With a good demand, since the results of the auction were known.

RICE.—The market remains without alteration, the demand for cleaned being moderate and for uncleaned limited. On the 27th will be offered in public sale 13,000 bags Kandanghauer Table, ex Malabar, imported via Havre, much or less damaged.

SPICES.—Prices nominal, and without much business doing. The quotations are, Nutmegs: No. 1, 84c. to 85c.; No. 2, 78c. to 79c. Mace: D, 102c.; E, 100c. Amboina Cloves: No. 2, 27½c.; but the latter cannot be sold under 28c., in consequence of the small quantities in first hands.

DRUGS.—Market unaltered. The Dutch Trading Company announced its public sale of 971 b. Japan Camphor on the 17th of April. Gummi Damar cannot be bought under 83 c.

INDIGO (JAVA).—The market is still firm, but a trifling business is doing by want of stock. Only 13 ch. were sold at previous rates. 100 Cer. Guatemala arrived, and will be brought shortly in the market.

BANCA TIN.—Before the auction of the Trading Company the market was rather firm. Several parcels, amounting to 3,000 slabs, were sold at 52½f. to 53f., but since the auction the market is excited. The Trading Company sold the whole quantity, say 111,746 slabs, at 49½f. to 52½f., an average of 49f. 86c. There were so many foreign orders that every buyer will be shortened.

TEA.—The trade are inspecting the cargo ex Hydra, which, without any doubt, will be sold at full prices. The Company have announced the Java tea auction, at which are to be offered 1,577 ¾ and 857 ½ chests.

SAPANWOOD.—164 piculs are brought into the market at 8½f., but are still unsold.

HIDES.—Although the market continues relatively quiet, prices remain nearly on a par with former quotations. The sales are 227 p. Sourabaya Rinder ex Dageraad, at 42½ (3 to 3½ no.); 3,170 p. Samarang ex Paul Johan (3½ no.); 697 p. do. ex Kosmopoliet, 11 (3½ to 4 no.); 3,251 p. ex Tuisko (4½ to 5).

CHANGE.—London: 3 mo., f.11.7½; 2 mo., f.11.77½; short, f.11.89. Paris: 3 mo., f.46.57½; 2 mo., f.46.72½; short, f.47.05. Hambro: 3 mo., f.34.87½; 2 mo., 35; short, f.35.20. Bremen: 2 mo., f.189.40.

ARRIVALS.—March 16, at Hellevoet, from Batavia, Schwinge, Lichtstraal; 19, at Brouwershaven, from Batavia, Kosmopoliet I., Hendrick Ido Ambacht; from Tjilatjap, Emilie; 20, at Texel, from Banjoewangie, Abel Tasman, Prinses Amelie; 21, at Hellevoetsluis, from Batavia, Candati; 22, at Brouwershaven, from Batavia, Marie.

DEPARTURES.—March 20, from Brouwershaven, for Batavia, Kosmopoliet II.

LOADING AT ROTTERDAM.—Susanne, for Batavia and Sourabaya; Willem Poolman, Bestevaer, for Batavia and Samarang; Jacob, for Decima and Kanagawa; Krimpen ad. Lek, for Hong Kong (direct); Koning Willem III., for Macassar; Francina Willemina, for Melbourne (H.B.); Brouwershaven, for Padang; Vijf Vrienden, for Samarang; Henr. Gerar. Susanne, Petronella, for Singapore; Ellina, for Singapore and Hong Kong; Madura, for Sourabaya.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

From JAVA.—Per Lichtstraal: Messrs. H. Steffens and H. J. van Hoogenhuyze. Per Hendrik Ido Ambacht: Mrs. E. Schultz, Messrs. C. C. van Demelen and S. A. Quack.

LATEST.—Tin (Banca). The Dutch Trading Company held its auction on the 23rd, and offered 111,746 slabs, which were sold at 49½f. to 52½f., in average f.49.86. There were but a few orders for outward ports, but the orders here were of so much importance and so extensive that buyers obtained 20 pcs. less than they desired. The market closes firm, and an advance of ½f. is paid for 500 slabs. Arrack: 150 casks ex Wallaroo, Batavia, were offered by inscription, but they were not sold; they are brought now into the market at 150f. Tea: The Trading Company and others will sell in auction on the 25th April 19,346 chests Java. Yesterday the auction of China tea ex Hydra took place, 6,579 chests were sold, and 385 chests were bought in. The Congou was paid with 91 to 139 c., the Souchong from 166 to 168. The quality was excellent for our market, so that prices were paid above valuation. A parcel of Java tea, ex Madura, consisting in 108 chests, was sold at very firm prices. 50 chests ordinary China Hysans Schin were paid with 38c. to 43c. The quotations of good ordinary China Congou is 95c. to 100c., and ditto Java 93c. to 95c. Battsans: The Trading Company sold by auction 120,700 bundles, which were paid with f.8.10 to f.16.80 for Banjermaessing; f.13.40 for Padang; f.8.80 to f.11.20 for Koetie. Java Indigo: On the 1st and 3rd of May the Trading Company will sell in public auction 4,000 chests Java Indigo. The quotation now is 80c. higher than on the 1st of January for good quality. Coffee: To-day 1,500 bags Java ex Schwinge were sold at secret prices. Arrivals: March 22, at Texel from Java, Maria Elise; 23, Friedrich. Schwinge; 24, Grootmeester Nationaal; 24, at Brouwershaven from Batavia, Macassar, Vooruit; 25, at Texel from Banjoewangie, Koning Willem III.

RUSSIA, GERMANY, &c. (FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HAMBURG, MARCH 23.

Great excitement has been created at St. Petersburg by the discovery of one of those mysterious links between the present and the past in the shape of a full-grown Mammoth, not petrified into rock, but imbedded in the ice, and in as perfect a state as when the animal died, though many centuries have elapsed since then, for the race has long been extinct. Hitherto, there have been but two specimens discovered, the first by our fellow-countryman Mr. Adams, who accompanied Count Golowkin on his mission to China in 1806 in the capacity of a *savant*, and on his return overland through Siberia heard by chance that an unknown animal of gigantic proportions had been discovered by some of the nomadic tribe of the Tungoose at the mouth of the Lena. He contrived to obtain the skeleton, though by no means in a perfect condition and sent it to St. Petersburg, where it is now exhibited in the Zoological Museum of the Imperial Academy of Sciences. When first discovered the meat of the animal was so well preserved by the ice, that when thawed it was greedily devoured by the wolves, wild dogs, and other beasts of prey. The second exemplar was found on the banks of the lake, near the great Bay, in 1839, into which the River Jenissei falls, and was brought to Moscow in 1849, and placed in the museum of that city.

As the truth of the new discovery has been fully confirmed the Emperor, by decree of the 12th of February, ordered a scientific expedition to be organised, to examine the body of the

animal on the spot, and take measures to have it transported to St. Petersburg, though the distance is as great as from St. Petersburg to Madrid, as the exact locality is on the banks of the Bay of Tas or Tasow, lying west of the mouth of the Jenissei, and east of the meridian of Nova Zembla. Mr. Schmidt, M.A., of the University of St. Petersburg, is appointed to command the expedition. This gentleman is favourably known to the public by his geological researches in various parts, as well as by the travels he made in the Amoor country and his discoveries in the Island of Sachalin at the expense of the Russian Geographical Society a few years ago. He will be accompanied by a sufficient staff of assistants, among whom is one of the Preparators of Animals in the service of the Zoological Museum. The commission appointed by the Emperor to make all the arrangements for the expedition consists of the Academicians, Messrs. F. von Brandt, von Baer, G. P. von Helmersen, and L. J. von Schrenck, whose names alone are a sufficient guarantee that the instructions they have drawn up for the guidance of Mr. Schmidt will be as perfect as possible. According to the present arrangements the expedition will start on the 22nd inst., in order to travel by sledges as far as Dudinskoye, and thence continue their journey to the Tundra.

The first intelligence of this wonderful discovery was conveyed to Germany in a letter from the celebrated Arctic traveller and Academician Herr von Middendorf to Dr. Petermann of Gotha, and the latter gentleman considers this a proof of the mildness of the winter in the high latitudes, and thinks it a good prognostic for the German Arctic exploring expedition, which is to start as early in the spring as is commensurate with the safety of the ships and crews, without over hurrying the preparations.

The Oldenburg Eastern Ship Company, now in course of winding up and liquidating its affairs, is understood to have lost no less than 250,000 dollars during the few years of its existence. There is, however, sufficient left not only to pay off all outstanding claims, but to make a trifling return to the shareholders.

The Senate of Hamburg, in conjunction with the Senates of Lubeck and Bremen, have appointed Mr. James Milisch to be Hansatic Consul at Tam-Sug, on the Island of Formosa.

Owing to the threatening aspect of the quarrel between Austria and Prussia, which, unless some peaceable solution be found, may easily lead to hostilities between those two countries, it is understood that the Austrian expedition to the Far East is given up for the present, and postponed till a more favourable conjuncture. In the meantime the corvette *Archduke Frederick*, Captain Wiplinger, that was to have taken part in it and rendezvoused with the *Schwartzenberg* at Singapore, left Kiel—where she has passed the winter—for Bremerhaven, at the mouth of the Weser, where she will be docked and thoroughly overhauled, so as to be prepared for any emergency. As Kiel is now the head quarters of the Prussian navy, it was nothing more than prudent to remove the corvette to a neutral port; for in the event of hostilities she would have been infallibly caught as in a trap, had she remained at Kiel.

COMMERCIAL.

COFFEE.—Market unaltered, firm at late advance. The large deliveries daily begin to tell on the stocks in warehouse, and have produced a lively demand, which justifies holders in requiring higher prices. The firm attitude of the market is further increased by the result of the sales in Holland, and favourable advices from the Brazils. Sales, 12,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Raw continues calm, and prices depressed, with but trifling demand. Of Refined 10,000 loaves were taken at last week's quotations.

RICE.—After a long period of calm a considerable demand has sprung up, and a good deal of business has been done at full prices. Our assortment of the most current descriptions is very poor, or the sales would have been of far more importance.

SPICE.—Cassia lignea is again in favour, but not higher; 4,000 chests were sold for delivery on arrival at previous rates. Ginger: Firm, but not higher, with a fair demand. A trifling improvement has taken place in the value of Mace, and Nutmegs command more attention. The opinion for Pepper is better. No alteration in Cloves.

SPELTEN.—A calm has set in; the only sales recorded are 1,000 centners for spring delivery at 16.2, and 1,000 centners for July and August at 16.3. Prices are considered too high to answer in foreign markets; but as no forced sales were required, holders see no reason to lower their demands, and thus prices remain as last quoted.

SHIPPING.—Arrived: March 15, Asia from Foo-chow-Foo. Sailed: March 19, Carlota to Singapore.

THE HONG KONG MINT.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph*.)

SIR,—In the "China Overland Trade Report" of the 1st Feb. last is a letter signed "Colonist," condemnatory of the Hong Kong Mint establishment, and foretelling its failure. The arguments advanced by "Colonist" in support of his opinions appear to me to tell against him. The

very fact of the great variations, through scarcity or otherwise, in the value of the coin of authorised currency at present shows how advantageous it is to have, as currency, a coin at all times procurable at a fixed premium (viz. Mint charges), or its intrinsic value in bullion. When foreigners retired from Canton to Macao at the time of the Elliot war, the currency for foreign trade consisted of "chopped" pillar dollars; and, owing to the Chinese hoarding these, the foreign merchants were much inconvenienced to meet engagements contracted in that currency, although possessed of ample means in Sycee silver and Mexican dollars. Mexican dollars were then at a considerable discount, and their ever becoming the currency was looked upon as unlikely to take place. They have since become the currency, yet in times of scarcity the perfect coin obtains a considerable premium on the same coin when classed as a chopped dollar and current only by weight. If the Empire of Mexico become a reality the present republican dollar must of necessity cease to be coined; and unless a substitute be soon provided there will be a recurrence of former monetary disturbances. The British dollar will become the substitute, and, with a mint at Hong Kong, any possible demand for the coin can be met. The cost of placing the dollar in China for produce purchases, now a matter of uncertainty to those who do not wish to speculate in exchanges, will no longer be an uncertain item in their calculation.

Although approving of the establishment of a mint, I cannot but express my regret that it has been decided to have the likeness of the reigning Sovereign on the coin. It would have been better to have had some device not requiring change on the accession of a new ruler—say the Royal arms, or the figure of "Justice blinded."—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

CURRENCY.

London, March 24, 1866.

AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK (LIMITED).

On Saturday the 17th inst. the annual general meeting of the proprietors of this bank was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. GEORGE GORDON MACPHERSON, Esq., the chairman of the board of directors, presided.

Mr. MACKINTOSH BALFOUR (the general manager) read the notice convening the meeting. The report of the directors (which appeared in our last) was taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN said: I shall, with your permission, and as is usual on such occasions, offer some observations on the management of the affairs of this bank during the past year, previously to moving for the adoption of the report. In the first place, I would remark that, although the dividend earned and paid is not so large as that of last year, nor as I fear so large as some of our friends expected, still it cannot but be considered, in what I would term a legitimate banking point of view, a handsome one; and I think that the shareholders have good reason to be satisfied with the amount resulting from the operations of a year which has proved so disastrous to many commercial establishments, both at home and abroad, occasioning at times, as you may well imagine, considerable anxiety on the part of your directors. (Hear, hear.) A year, too, which has been by no means propitious for banking in, and more especially for carrying on exchange transactions with, those countries with which we are most intimately connected; owing not so much to the dearth of money ruling on this side (which of course had some effect), but to the constant fluctuations in its value, evinced by the fact that the Bank of England rate has been altered no less than 16 times during the period embraced in this report, and now under review. (Hear, hear.) It will be recollected that at the last general meeting I took occasion to refer to the then very unsatisfactory and unsettled state of monetary and commercial affairs in almost every direction, but more particularly in China and Bombay. I stated on that occasion that we had no reason to anticipate any loss from our transactions in China. Contrary, however, to our anticipations, firms of high position and long standing, in whom we had every confidence, collapsed; our instructions in some instances were not attended to, and loss accrued. To add to this unpleasant state of affairs, we had the misfortune to lose our manager, Mr. Henry Noble, at Hong Kong, a gentleman highly esteemed by us, who was drowned in a voyage to Foochow, undertaken for the benefit of his health. This melancholy news was communicated without delay by telegram to Calcutta, and fortunately Mr. Barnes, our inspector of branches, who was then at Bombay on his way home to report, at once, with that promptitude and decision which he has always evinced in the service of the bank, proceeded to Hong Kong, and there assumed the management, which he retained until satisfactory arrangements were made for the conduct of all our affairs in China. We trust that the ordeal through which China has passed will lead to a sound description of business, where the field is large, and ought, under good management, to prove remunerative. (Hear, hear.)

In Bombay, on the other hand, there had been an extent of speculation, or, more properly speaking, gambling, almost unprecedented, in schemes for the reclamation of land from the sea, and in fact for every conceivable purpose, which soon terminated, as you were led to expect, in a total collapse and panic, reducing many who but a short time previously considered themselves possessed of great wealth to utter ruin and beggary. I mentioned at the last meeting that this bank had not only kept entirely aloof from such business, but that, owing to the very serious aspect of things, your directors had long before the crisis arrived deemed it prudent to curtail local business in that presidency, and to limit the shipments of gold from Australia—precautions, as events have proved, most salutary; and so zealously were their instructions responded to by Mr. Ilbery, the manager on the spot, that the losses sustained by the bank during that eventful period were comparatively very small. (Hear, hear.) The position of our manager at the time alluded to was a most difficult one, requiring not merely a thorough knowledge of his business, which he eminently possessed, but great firmness of character and tact, inasmuch as, having large funds at the time alluded to under his control, he was beset on all sides for assistance—and many of us know how difficult it becomes to resist such appeals in a small community—he, however, managed to steer his vessel, almost uninjured, as I have stated, through all the shoals and breakers that surrounded him, for which he has had the cordial thanks of your directors. (Cheers.) In Calcutta and other parts where we have ranches there has been no excessive speculation, but the markets have

been influenced by the state of the times, and interest on money has for many months during the year ruled unusually low—a state of things which has prevailed over the most of the East; consequently very large profits could scarcely be expected, but on the whole we have no reason to complain of our returns.

After long and careful consideration on the part of the directors, we opened, as stated in the report, a branch at Paris, our object being to facilitate transactions between the continent of Europe and the East, which had long been steadily increasing; and the working of this branch since its establishment fully equals our expectations. (Hear, hear.) It will be gratifying to learn that the branch has already been appointed the agents of several banking establishments. (Hear, hear.) You will observe from our balance-sheet that our property account continues to increase; we have purchased, as mentioned in the report, freehold premises in Paris. There, as elsewhere, the directors have recognised the very great advantages the bank derives from being its own landlord, and that property, you will be glad to learn, stands in our books at a much lower figure than could readily be realised for it, wherever it is situated. (Hear, hear.) As regards the London or home business, it is unnecessary for me to say much about the amalgamation, which has now become an old story, further than that we continue to get on most comfortably in every respect. One or more of the partners of the old firm are regularly to be found in the bank—(hear, hear)—where they have frequently to confer with some of their old customers, who as yet do not, strange to say, quite recognise the superiority of a joint-stock over a private bank in transacting their business. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) The balance-sheet shows that our progress has been satisfactory as regards the increase of deposits. The increase of our connections cannot be so easily measured by figures, but we may fairly hope that the results will more prominently appear hereafter. (Hear, hear.) Before closing it affords me pleasure to tell you that our business at home and with our branches during the current year has been such as to give fair promise for the rest of the year. (Hear, hear.) No other point suggests itself to me; but I shall be happy to answer any question, or furnish any information that may be desired. I shall conclude by moving, that the report and accounts now submitted to the meeting, and previously circulated to the shareholders in Europe, be adopted.

Mr. F. MILDRED (deputy-chairman) said, after the full and lucid statement of the worthy chairman, it would ill become him to take up the time of the meeting, and therefore he would content himself by seconding the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. MORLAND said he could not but congratulate his co-proprietors upon the result of the past year's operations, and no one, he was sure, could say that, under the circumstances, the dividend that had been earned was otherwise than highly satisfactory. (Hear, hear.) There were, however, two points upon which he should like some little information, because he felt assured that the replies to his questions would be perfectly satisfactory. The first question he would ask was, whether the bank would realise from the building purchased in Paris anything in the shape of rent; and the second was, what connection the bank had with the Marseilles Land Company?

The CHAIRMAN said the directors considered themselves most fortunate in having secured the premises in Paris, because from all the inquiries made, extending over a period of fully six months, nothing so eligible was met with. The directors found that the demand in the shape of rent for buildings such as would suit this bank was something fabulous; they, therefore, determined to make this purchase, and they fully expect—in fact they know—that that portion of the building not required for the purposes of the bank could be rented upon such terms as would enable them to sit in that splendid locality for less than one-fourth of the amount for which they could have rented a similar office in an equally good site. (Hear, hear.) As regarded the Marseilles Land Company, he might state that when he first saw the prospectus—and he only did so after publication—he was by no means pleased with the manner in which the bank was made to appear mixed up with the financial company. The bank was simply one of the bankers of the Marseilles Land Company, and did not hold the smallest interest in it. He might add that the account was such that any bank in London would be glad to have. (Hear, hear.)

A SHAREHOLDER inquired the amount of loss incurred in Bombay and China, and also the amount of profit realised by the Paris branch.

Mr. MORLAND, as a proprietor, protested against those questions being answered, for the secrets of the bank must never be divulged. (Hear, hear.)

The CHAIRMAN thought it was perfectly sufficient for the directors to state—as they had done in their report—that all losses had been provided for, and that the accounts had been audited by gentlemen whose position was a guarantee that everything was implicitly correct. (Hear, hear.) As he had said upon previous occasions, their audit was conducted altogether differently from general audits. There was a continuous audit, and the auditors had at all times every access to all the books. Their visits were frequent and long, and the manner in which they devoted themselves to their duties was beyond all praise. (Hear, hear.)

The motion adopting the report and accounts was then put and carried unanimously.

Upon the proposition of Mr. BRACKEN, seconded by Sir GEORGE POLLOCK, G.C.B., and K.S.I., the retiring directors were re-elected. Upon the proposition of Mr. MORLAND, seconded by Mr. W. T. FAWCETT, the auditors were re-appointed. Upon the proposition of Mr. P. C. FRENCH, seconded by Colonel MACGEORGE, votes of thanks were passed to the board of directors, to the general manager, to the London managers, to the inspector, and to the local committees and managers of the branches, for their able and satisfactory conduct of the bank's affairs for the past year, and to the auditors for their efficient supervision of the accounts.

Mr. G. HAY DONALDSON esteemed it a privilege to acknowledge the compliment which had been paid to the directors and management. There could be no greater encouragement to those entrusted with the conduct of the bank's affairs than to feel that they possessed the entire confidence of the shareholders. They had always done their utmost to promote the best interests of the bank, and it would be their aim to continue to do so. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

A REGISTER is kept of the addresses of all persons connected with the FAR EAST, and reference can be made to the same by personal application at the office or by letter.

Any information required by Subscribers, in reference to Commercial or General matters in CHINA, JAPAN, SINGAPORE, and other parts of the FAR EAST, will be supplied on application at the Office, where files may be seen of the Journals published in those countries.

THE LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS.

PUBLISHED on the departure of the Mails via Marseilles on the 10th, 17th, and 26th, contains a Summary of European, American, and General News; Commercial and Shipping Reports, and Special notices of Trade with the FAR EAST.

Subscription 54s. per annum, including Postage. Export Supplement 12s. extra.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1866.

PROPOSED TELEGRAPH ROUTE TO CHINA.

On every occasion that projected lines of railway and telegraph to the Far East have been brought before the public, the practicability of the proposed routes has always been a matter more or less of conjecture; and until some survey be taken, no matter how general in its character so long as it is accomplished by competent parties, all such schemes will remain mere paper projects. It is too much the fashion for "fireside travellers" to sit at home and draw lines across a map, pointing out the shortest cuts from one place to another, with the most superficial knowledge of the intervening country—as if by a stroke of the pen they could overcome all engineering difficulties. Even those who are resident in China, or who have visited the country for railway or telegraph purposes, have not based their plans upon trial sections or examination of the geographical obstacles to be overcome; but have contented themselves with loose statements, obtained chiefly by hearsay from native sources, which are not to be relied on. Hence the public have shown no desire to support, or the Government to encourage, the proposed routes of communication between India and China put forward by Sir MACDONALD STEPHENSON from Calcutta, and Captain SPRYE by way of Rangoon. In like manner the submarine route proposed by the Anglo-Australian and China Telegraph Company, via Singapore, has met with no encouragement on account of the insufficient and uncertain data on which it is supported. As far, therefore, as any actual survey is concerned, or fresh geographical data is before the public, no advance has been made to shape out a more feasible scheme than those referred to. Yet the question of direct telegraph communication between China and England by way of India is once more the topic of the day amongst the colonists and the press of Hong Kong.

In the *China Mail* the subject is not only discussed in an impartial manner regarding the projects already on foot, but a new route is proposed that demands the attention and consideration of all who have an interest in China and India. Instead of following the coast line, or traversing the southern provinces, the writer recommends a line through Central India and Tibet, into Sze-chuen and the other central provinces to Hankow. Judging this proposed route by the same standard as the others, on the want of engineering information, it might fairly be consigned to the limbo of paper projects. But the author of the scheme bases its probable success on political considerations, which in this case are of more importance than a mere geographical foundation. On this head he discusses the proposed lines through Burmese territory, assuming that they could be protected by the King of that country to the boundary of his dominions, and asks, "What is likely to be the further course the electric line must pursue? Across the frontier from the Burmese forests stretch the forests of Yun-nan, the wildest and least known region of China Proper; a land of dense jungle and rugged mountains, inhabited by wild tribes owning scarcely a nominal allegiance to the Emperor of CHINA, and devastated for years past in its more civilised departments towards the north and east by chronic insurrections, which the central Government of the Empire has scarcely so much as endeavoured to repress.

"When the distrust of a Government at once feeble and obstinate is to be counted on, together with the intractability of mountain tribes and the lawlessness of half-civilised marauders, it must be confessed that belief in the completion and maintenance of the enterprise requires both a sanguine disposition and a considerable degree of happy ignorance. For our own part, we refrain equally from professing such a belief, and from accepting the likelihood of any trade in the direction of Yun-nan, for many years to come, of sufficient value to weigh with our Government in establishing official posts at such places on the frontier as the semi-fabulous Esmok, and the other cities respecting which enterprising but ill-informed Chambers of Commerce have of late years importuned the Foreign-office."

Having shown the political and social difficulties that in all probability would attend the line through the turbulent districts of Yun-nan, the writer goes on to show the favourable condition of the central route. And it is worthy of remark that, appearing as it does in a Hong Kong journal representing the interests of the southern ports in China, it is of more than ordinary weight, and evincing a wide and liberal policy. "Our view, then, is that marine telegraphy being yet too little developed to command perfect confidence, and the land line via Yun-nan being, as we consider, thoroughly impracticable, a third means of transit should be sought for, and may be found in a route traversing Nepal, Tibet, and the Chinese province of Sze-chuen, arriving eventually at Hankow as a central station for the whole Empire. It is not at random that we have selected Nepal as the region through which the telegraphic line on leaving British India should first be carried. The amicable relations existing between the present ruler of that State and the British Government in India is universally known, but the public may not be equally familiar with the fact that the same JUNG BAHADOOR is also a direct tributary of the Emperor of CHINA, and subject, nominally at least, to the control of the Chinese High Commissioners resident at Tibet. So lately as the 29th November last, indeed, the *Peking Gazette* contained a rescript addressed to one of these functionaries, giving orders in reply to a memorial by the Nepalese ruler respecting the tribute due in 1867; and so suggestive a fact as this should not be lost sight of." Then, as regards the authorities of Tibet. "The Dalai Lamas, whose spiritual influence extends from the gates of Peking to the borders of Bengal, have on more than one occasion manifested a friendly spirit towards their British neighbours; and, in any case, with a Chinese High Commissioner at Lassa specially instructed by his Government to advance the negotiation, we cannot conceive much difficulty in enlisting the authority of the Buddhist Pope on the side of the electrics."

Under these circumstances the protection of the posts and wire might be maintained to the frontier of Sze-chuen, where it would pass through a comparatively tranquil and sub-missive region, under the authority of the central Government. "The *primum mobile* to be acquired, ere the enterprise can in anywise be commenced, whether through Yun-nan or by any other route, is undoubtedly the consent and co-operation of the Chinese Government." In this opinion we fully concur. Until their sanction is obtained, or a decided expression of their views upon the subject, it is just so much time wasted in planning schemes that are merely futile. Action on this point should be taken by the residents in China, memorialising the British Minister at Peking to bring the subject before Prince KUNG. We are afraid, however, that the most influential merchants would not stir themselves in the matter, where it would be against their interests to obtain direct telegraphic information *pro bono publico*. The old leaven of monopolising special information for speculative purposes is not yet eradicated, and we fear that the old firms will give the "cold shoulder" to any project, railway or telegraph, that will interfere with their self-aggrandisement. This, coupled with the jealousy of the Chinese Provincial Governments at any foreign innovation that would bring them nearer the central authorities, will maintain the barrier of exclusiveness for some time to come. Meanwhile it would be advisable that the mercantile community in India trading with China brought the question before Government, who might possibly entertain it favourably. It is to be regretted that Sir FREDERICK BRUCE did not permit Captain BLAKISTON and Mr. MARQUIS to proceed to explore the route as they proposed in 1862.

THE GARRISON AT HONG KONG.

OWING to the repeated efforts of Colonel NORTH, the deplorable condition of the Hong Kong garrison has at length come to be recognised as a question of great public importance. By reference to our Parliamentary Intelligence it will be seen that on the 20th instant the honourable and gallant colonel moved for a select committee to inquire into the late mortality among the troops there, the causes which led to it, and the conduct of those departments whose duty it is to administer to their wants. The motion was of course assented to by the Government; indeed no possible excuse could have been found for refusing to accede to it. As Colonel NORTH justly said, it was no party question—but one which equally enlisted the sympathies of members on either side of the House; and the Committee having been granted without opposition we have every reason to hope that the matter will have a thorough and searching investigation. Unfortunately, Colonel NORTH's motion came on at a very late hour, when the House was dwindling away, and a general desire was exhibited to terminate the sitting. Had it been otherwise, the debate would probably have been better sustained and more light thrown on the subject; as it is however we must wait patiently the result of the inquiry, which necessarily involves some delay. In the meantime, it is worthy of remark that the Marquis of HARTINGTON distinctly states that no intention ever existed on the part of the War-office to replace the native troops who served in Hong Kong last year by a British regiment. With regard to the truth of this assertion we must leave our readers to form their own opinions; for ourselves we are inclined to doubt its accuracy. We most distinctly believe that it was intended by the War-office to withdraw all native troops, as they really did, in order to save the Indian batta allowances; and that what followed has made them anxious to ignore this proceeding.

OUR RELATIONS WITH JAPAN.

IN our last issue we had the satisfaction of publishing the official correspondence respecting the ratification of our treaties with Japan, which we consider must set at rest the doubts raised by some persons interested in the Japan trade. True, the ratification has been followed by rumours of the immolation of the officials connected with the transactions, but this is simply a sample of what we have been long accustomed to in China. True or not true, it is next to impossible to ascertain. In one of the despatches of Sir HARRY PARKES it will have been seen that the Tycoon distinctly declines to avail of Earl RUSSELL's alternative of opening new ports in lieu of the payment of the remaining instalments of the indemnity, and in confirmation of this we have now the intelligence that the second quarterly instalment of the indemnity, amounting to \$500,000, has been paid at Yokohama, leaving four payments of similar amount to complete the full sum of \$3,000,000 stipulated for in the Simonoseki convention. We may add, that the whole complexion of our official relations with Japan is in a highly favourable condition.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR JAPAN.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fatal experience which the War-office has gained during the past year in landing troops in Hong Kong during the hot season, we find that they are about to perpetuate it by despatching, per *Gresham*, to leave on the 2nd April, a detachment of the 9th Regiment. This vessel will, according to the usual passage at this season of the year, arrive at Hong Kong about the 20th July, just the very hottest time of the year, and, in fact, just in time to take a share of the fever, dysentery, and other ills which prevail throughout July and August, culminating in the burial-ground which is designated as the "Happy Valley." Why these troops, which are intended for service in Japan, should be sent to Hong Kong at all while they could be sent by one of the vessels now loading for Yokohama direct, is a problem that we cannot solve. This we do know, that the cost will be very materially increased.

PIRACY IN CHINA.

OUR merchants, shipowners, and underwriters will be glad to know that we are authorised to state, that the subject of piracy in China has been seriously considered by Her Majesty's Government, and with a view to obtaining the immediate consideration of the Chinese Government, a combined representation has been made by all the Treaty Powers on the subject. We trust therefore shortly to see that steps have been organised for the suppression of this now long-felt curse. Considering

that we have been instrumental in procuring the collection and due payment into the Chinese Treasury of the duties, we think a distinct claim is established that our commerce should be protected from the depredations of these mosquitoes of the sea. With regard to Hong Kong, we observe that cases of piracy on board of vessels actually in the harbour are reported, and it certainly weakens our claim on the Chinese Government that we permit such under our very noses. We hold it to be distinctly our duty to keep Hong Kong and its immediate neighbourhood clear, and we trust soon to hear of the completion of arrangements to this end. We feel convinced that nothing short of having a gunboat or two at the disposal of the local Government will meet the case—in addition to an improved police force—and we are glad to know that Mr. Cardwell, the Secretary of State has rendered the colony most valuable aid in carrying out this project by procuring the consent of Her Majesty's Government to permit one-half of the military contributions, viz., £10,000, to be appropriated towards this object. The carrying out of this matter and relieving our navy from a repetition of the errors they have committed, through the overzeal of the officers in the service, is well suited to engage the attention of Sir Richard MacDonnell on his arrival. A reference to our correspondent's letter will fully confirm the importance of this subject.

THE SURRENDER OF THE ALLEGED MO-WANG.

THE despatch of Mr. MERCER, the Acting-Governor of Hong Kong, in reply to the request of the SECRETARY of STATE as to the allegation made against him in the *Daily Press*, and brought to the notice of Government by Colonel SYKES, has now been published, and according to this it seems quite clear that the man surrendered was one HO-YU-TEEN, charged with the robbery of a Chinese boat. The identification of Chinese to the satisfaction of the European mind is always a most difficult matter, but as we have stated in a previous issue we think Mr. MERCER used every precaution to avoid being imposed on by the Chinese, and we quite agree with the SECRETARY of STATE in acquitting him of any blame in the matter. The following is an extract from Mr. MERCER's despatch:—

In a reduced and intelligible form, then, the charges against me are two: that the man was wrongfully surrendered, and that I surrendered him knowing him to be the Mo-Wang, a Taiping chief.

The above papers will, I think, show that Ho-yu-teen, the criminal in question, was not wrongfully surrendered, and that every legal and other precaution was taken against the possible surrender of an innocent man.

As to his being the Mo-Wang, or a Taiping chief, I beg to point out that his counsel (for he was defended by an able barrister), Mr. Pollard, Q.C., endeavoured to elicit this in cross-examination, and failed. I also enclose extract from a news-sheet published in Canton, in which it is stated confidently that the said Mo-Wang was killed before Soochow on the 29th November, 1863.

To recapitulate, the real facts are briefly these:—On the 22nd April last the Viceroy of the Two Kwang made formal demand, under Treaty, for the rendition of Ho-yu-teen, charged with robbery from a boat on a certain river in Chinese territory, and within Chinese jurisdiction.

The accused was arrested, and in due form, as laid down by Ordinance, was taken before the sitting magistrate.

At the same time, as the Canton authorities had recently complained of the discharge of Chinese subjects similarly demanded, I requested the Attorney-General to watch the case, the prisoner being defended by counsel.

Ho-yu-teen was committed on the charge, and, as the Attorney-General shows, there was no alternative but to hand him over to the officers of his own Government.

This was done, and the British Consul properly notified.

There the action and control of this Government ceased, and I submit that throughout the proceedings every care was taken and all due caution observed.

The following is the despatch of the SECRETARY of STATE:—

It is shown by the explanation now before me, that a man carrying on business in Hong Kong, under the name of How Hoi Low, was claimed by the Chinese Government in virtue of the Treaty of Tien-tsin as having committed robberies in China; that he was brought before the police magistrate in pursuance of the Ordinance, No. 2, of 1852.

The charge rested on the evidence of two witnesses. How Hoi Low was defended by counsel, and although a variety of technical objections were raised, it does not appear to have been alleged that he was a political refugee, still less that he was the Taiping Mo-Wang, as now stated. If the statements which have been laid before Her Majesty's Government respecting the mode in which this man was put to death are at all true, it must be a matter of great regret that he was delivered to the Chinese Government, and as you are aware, fresh instructions have been issued which will prevent such an occurrence hereafter. But having reference to the terms of the treaty under which Mr. Mercer was acting, I am satisfied, after full consideration, that he adopted every precaution in his power to carry the provisions of the Treaty of Extradition into proper execution. The man was not charged with piracy, which would be justifiable at Hong Kong, but with robbery, which brought him within the terms of the treaty. The case was properly investigated, and there was abundant evidence to support the decision of the magistrate.

I have, therefore, much pleasure in stating that no blame attaches to Mr. Mercer in this matter whilst he was administering the Government of Hong Kong.

CEYLON.

THE steadiness of purpose with which the resources of Ceylon are being developed is well calculated to excite the attention and interest of other British communities, if only for the energising strength of character contributing to the force of the impulsion. In the announced policy and projects of the Government, such as the reorganization of the Works Department, in municipal action and well-considered local combination, we have an earnestness of the rapidity with which past inertia is being thrown off. Every impediment that unduly hampers political action, will, in like manner, be counted with the things that were. Mr. GEORGE WALL's representations when in England are known to have had an excellent effect in stimulating official appreciation of the British community in Ceylon, and we attribute to the manly course he adopted no small portion of that urbanity which marked Mr. CARDWELL's reception of the late deputation of the Ceylon League. The advices brought by the last mail from Ceylon as to the prospects of the coffee crop have been widely canvassed; and the differences of opinion here very fairly reflect those of Colombo. Whatever the proportions of the crop, confidence is entertained that not only will present rates maintain their buoyancy, but that even in face of large arrivals from other quarters prices will exhibit an upward tendency. The supply on hand in the principal continental ports on the 1st inst. was actually 5,000 tons less than at the same time in 1865, notwithstanding our large export European trade. As to augmenting continental consumption, the increasing preference for Ceylon descriptions is observable, and this added to the demand from the United States, and the curtailment of our supplies through direct shipment from Ceylon to that country, Australia and elsewhere, renders it probable that even were the present Ceylon crop reported higher, no apparent effect would be produced on our quoted rates. The anticipation of a much increased foreign consumption is confirmed by the advance made on previous prices at the Dutch sales on the 14th inst. It is worth noting that the stock in Holland on the 1st inst. was but two-thirds of the amount held at the corresponding period of 1865. Even with a superabundant supply of East India descriptions, it is little likely that prices would give way to anything like the extent witnessed in April of last year. Mindful of the experience of that year, which witnessed an advance of 5s. per cent. on many descriptions of coffee in November, and this in view of a rising Bank-rate, holders will be inclined to more firmness throughout the current year, putting greater trust in the export trade; and as a result we are likely to have more steady prices. We have hopes that the increased care and skill applied in Ceylon to the manufacture will induce for 1866 higher average rates than in 1865, both for native and plantation.

THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

WE noticed in our last the convenience afforded by the Italian railway companies connected with the Brindisi route. We now find that our Government has at last consented to despatch an officer to report on the above line with a view to the conveyance of the India and China mails, as it involves a saving of nearly three days, and on the completion of the rail over Mont Cenis, as also through a tunnel, the time will be further shortened. Captain Tyler, R.E., one of the inspectors of the Board of Trade, has been appointed to proceed on this mission. It is also announced that the French propose to shorten their route between Marseilles and London by about 200 miles by the formation of a direct line from Marseilles to Calais.

THE JAPANESE EXCHANGE QUESTION.

The appended letter calls attention to statements made by the Hong Kong correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* regarding the Exchange privileges allowed to officials in Japan. The inferences deduced by the writer are palpable enough, and exactly coincide with those we have already put forward. The letter comes very opportunely as corroborative evidence of the truth of the testimony brought forward by "ICHIBOU," and of our own remarks on the subject. The report of Mr. Arbuthnot, promised by Mr. Gladstone in reply to Lord Stanley's motion, has not yet been published.

(To the Editor of *The London and China Telegraph*.)

SIR,—It is a somewhat curious coincidence that at the very time I was addressing you here on the subject of the Ichibou exchanges to officers in H.B.M.'s service stationed or residing in Japan, the Hong Kong correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* should have been writing to his principals on the same subject, with the same line of argument, and with the

same end in view. He writes thus on February 1st (see *Daily Telegraph* this date under the head of "The Garrison at Hong Kong"):

"Generals and admirals in this part of the world have a great weakness for going to Japan, and of course the salubrity of the climate is enough to account for the propensity; but it is unfortunate that the arrangements of the Japanese Custom House should be calculated to throw suspicion on motives which may often be perfectly innocent. The Japanese have established a scale at the Custom House, in accordance with which they give native currency in exchange for dollars at the rate fixed by the treaty to Europeans of the naval, military, and diplomatic services. The rate is unfavourable to the Japanese, so much so that a double exchange transaction gives the European a profit of about 30 or 40 per cent. On the part of the mercantile community the claim to exchange at the treaty rate has been waived by the consuls; but the Japanese have, as I say, established a scale in accordance with which they grant par exchange to officials in proportion to their rank. The Oriental idea is, of course, to bribe the governing class; but, although I do not wish to hint that English officers and consuls are influenced in their dealings with the Japanese by the privilege, nevertheless they do take advantage of it to the utmost limit of the right conceded. Generals and admirals do not think it wrong to benefit by the prevailing custom, but they regularly pass their pay through the Yokohama Custom House when in Japan, and turn every three hundred dollars into four hundred by this simple process. To me it seems injurious to our moral influence on the Chinese and Japanese Governments; but some people defend the practice on the ground that the rate is that fixed by the treaty, and that the abandonment of it by us—so far as merchants are concerned—was a concession on our part. In reality, it could not have been kept up. The Japanese Government must have been ruined, and the concession was dictated by the necessities of trade. While the old rate is continued to the official class, the native Government is the loser, and of course this loss is only accepted because it is under one of two impressions—either it thinks that the British ships-of-war would be applied to the treasury if the applications of officers were refused, or that by bribing them voluntarily it will gain some advantage at the expense of the mercantile community. Anyway, the officers and consuls cannot, so long as the system goes on, be regarded by the Japanese with much personal respect."

It is curious, too, that this support of the statements which you have published should appear in the same columns which report the assent of the Secretary at War to Colonel North's motion for a committee of inquiry, and his acknowledgment that "undoubtedly both the House and the country, and more especially the friends of those who have perished, have the fullest right to demand investigation and inquiry as to whether the causes of that mortality resulted from the action of the Government or that of the commanders of the troops."—Yours very truly,

March 21, 1866.

ICHIBOU.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA—APPEAL CASE.—This appeal from the judgment of Lord Romilly, the Master of the Rolls, was decided by the Lords Justices on the 24th inst. The Master of the Rolls had dismissed with costs the petition of Mr. R. Montgomery Martin and another for winding up the company. Lord Chief Justice Turner now delivered his judgment—that the petitioners be authorised to use the name of the Imperial Bank of China against the Bank of Hindustan for the recovery of their claims. The petitioners and other dissentients are holders of 1,045 shares on which £5 per share has been paid.

THE CONSUL AT MANILA.—According to a semi-official organ Mr. Randall Callander will not proceed to Manila, but to Stockholm, and Mr. Harry Rainalds has been appointed to Manila. The antecedents of this gentleman are—Admiralty Agent for the British fleet in the Baltic from 1854 to 1856; was appointed Vice-Consul at Copenhagen, Feb. 16, 1859; was employed on special service for the purpose of instituting inquiries into and reporting upon the state of affairs in the Duchy of Schleswig, in December 1860 and January 1861; and was appointed Consul at the Danish Island of St. Croix, in the West Indies, June 18, 1863.

Literature.

The Colonial Office List for 1866. By W. ROBINSON and A. N. BIRCH, of the Colonial Office. Harrison, Pall Mall. The fifth annual publication of this most useful hand book is now before us, with a preface dated the 20th December. We can heartily reiterate our former commendation of the manner and spirit in which the compilers have carried out the arduous and toilsome task they set before themselves. The errors we noticed in the volume for 1865 have all been rectified, and a continuation of similar watchfulness and painstaking care will at last render this List accurate and complete as anything of the kind can hope to attain to. The plan of the book is excellent and the arrangement all that can be wished; but a stricter editorial supervision is yet requisite to get rid of some remaining faults. Entries of the kind following are rather too numerous:—

Maycock, Colonel J. G.—Adjutant-General of Militia; appointed May, 1861. Is a Captain 1st Batt. 14th Foot.

It will be observed that the locality—probably one of the West India islands—in which Colonel Maycock holds his appointment, is omitted. The Cape of Good Hope seems to have received a very insufficient share of attention, Mr. Denysen still appears in the list of the House of Assembly, though he vacated his seat early in 1865, on being appointed one of the Judges of the newly-formed Court for the Eastern District. It is clear that to render the book useful to the

extent contemplated by the authors, every page should be withheld from the press to the latest possible moment. Mr. Melmoth Osborn was gazetted on the 9th November last as Resident Magistrate for Natal; but, though his name is duly registered in the alphabetical list at the end of the book, it does not appear under the head of "Natal" in the first portion of the volume. We could point out other oversights of the same class, but have contented ourselves with adverting to two or three only, which are just enough to stimulate the evidently zealous editors to increased vigilance, and to show those interested in the colonies how full to minuteness is the information within their reach, and how comparatively few are the deficiencies to be detected after a severe search. We observe that important additions have been made to a most useful and indeed invaluable portion of the book, that which, under the geographical and historical account of each, gives a clear statement of the legal constitution of every colony. In times like these, when the constitutional question becomes of absorbing interest, as in those two great dependencies of the British Crown, Victoria and Jamaica, the information afforded by the List is peculiarly acceptable, and indeed is nowhere else to be met with in a handy and collected form. The various Colonial Governments should make it a point of duty to supply the compilers with regular announcements of all changes that affect the immense mass of appointments and senatorial and official positions so laboriously catalogued in this work, for the authors are fairly entitled to every aid and assistance that can be afforded them in making the COLONIAL-OFFICE LIST a perfect and unimpeachable record.

A work that will interest political circles, and probably be honoured by frequent reference and quotation, is Mr. A. G. Stapleton's *Intervention or Non-Intervention*, a criticism on the Foreign Policy of Great Britain from 1790 to 1865. If we are not mistaken, the author was in his earlier days Private Secretary to the illustrious Canning, and is known to have been all his life long a thoughtful politician. His indictment, therefore, against the system pursued for more than a quarter of a century by the various Ministers who have directed the course of Britain in her European and Asiatic relations is eminently worthy of perusal and reflection. Each reader must form for himself an estimate of the force of the writer's argument, which he will probably do according to his own preconceived sentiments. It will be enough here to give the author's conclusions, which will serve to indicate with some definiteness his train of reasoning. They are as follows:—(1.) That the reign of force without any real moral antagonism is now established throughout all the four quarters of the globe. (2.) That Great Britain is no longer honoured and trusted as she was—her statesmen having lost that moral influence which, quite as much as physical fear, serves to restrain unscrupulous Governments in a career of wrong-doing.—Belonging to the same grave political class is Dr. Herbert Broom's *Constitutional Law*, which will be found of great service for consultation by persons holding official positions abroad. It is not a mere laudatory comment on English institutions, but a thoroughly practical work, being a selection from the Reports of the "leading cases," by which the doctrines of our constitutional law were established; or, which, by attracting the attention of Parliament to the point discussed, led to a settlement of the question in dispute. A note is added to each case, in which its significance is explained. The arrangement is simple, so that an unprofessional person may easily refer to any point on which information is desired.—Mr. A. McNeill-Caird's *Mary Stuart, her Guilt or Innocence*, adds another to the innumerable dissertations that have been written in defence or accusation of the unfortunate Queen of Scots. However much the stern moralist and philosopher may differ from Mr. Caird's partiality towards the subject of his book, he will yet have to admit that it is an agreeable and useful *résumé* of her history, and that of the "dour" and ruthless men among whom she lived, and sinned, and suffered.—Mr. Farley's *Turkey* is a sound and solid work on the actual state of the Ottoman Empire. He is no new writer on the topic, has benefited by a personal experience of the country, and has had access to official papers; so that he has produced a book, containing an amount of authoritative data nowhere else to be met with in so handy a form.

In Fiction, Mr. Mark Lemon has come out with a clever and interesting tale called *Falkner Lyle*—well-written, and with a healthy tone throughout. It professes to be a Story of Two Wives, and is altogether so good that we can heartily recommend it to general perusal.—In *Land at Last* Mr.

Yates gives us new characters, new positions and a new plot. We are introduced to the London Bohemia of painters and picture-dealers, and many of his portraits are so sharply drawn as almost to justify the assertion that they are individual sketches from the life. The feminine delineations in the volumes possess the merit always to be found in those emanating from Mr. Yates's studio; though we must object to the character of Margaret Dacre as needlessly and inconsistently wicked. However, the ordinary novel-reader will not trouble himself to investigate the reasons for her eccentric course, but will find himself carried swiftly forward by the vigour of the style and the highly dramatic nature of the various scenes, till he arrives at the goal intimated in the title.—*Sans Maro, or Kestrels and Kites*, by the author of "Guy Livingstone," is a stronger, healthier, and more satisfactory novel than either the one just named or "Sword and Gown." We have laid before us several groups of well-contrasted characters, and though the artist has embarrassed himself by attempting to work out a double story, he deserves much credit for the distinctiveness which he has given to each. The women, too, placed on the stage of the incidents are all flesh-and-blood, such as one may readily encounter in the world. In fact, the volumes overflow with characters and events, and stand out from the common run by their redundancy of strength.

Among the Illustrated publications that have been issued since our last notice, of the kind for which the firm is famous we must particularise three from Messrs. Day and Son—a *Visit to the Suez Canal*, described by pen and pencil; a folio volume of examples of *Chinese Ornaments*, selected from objects in the South Kensington Museum by Mr. Owen Jones; and an illuminated edition of *Gray's Elegy* by Lady Willoughby.

Clarke's *Catechism of the Rudiments of Music*; West's *Questions relating to the Theory of Music*; Hamilton's *Dictionary of 3,500 Musical Terms*; Hamilton's *Modern Instructions for the Pianoforte*.—The above, all published by Cocks and Co., of New Burlington-street, have established for themselves a high reputation as is evidenced by the number of editions they have passed through. The titles convey a very definite idea of the contents of each, and we need do no more to recommend them to the use of public or private teachers, or to the self-instructed, than to add our commendation of the type, engraving, paper and general appearance of the whole of them, in addition to their extremely moderate price.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE EAST INDIAN SQUADRON.

(March 19th.) Mr. MOFFATT (Southampton, L.) inquired why a portion of the expense incurred by keeping up a naval force on the coast of India was not borne by the Indian Government. It was quite true the fleet of seven ships stationed there might not be exclusively employed for purposes connected with India, but it was mainly so, and for that reason he thought some portion at least of its cost should be charged against the revenues of the Indian Government, instead of being wholly borne by the Imperial Government.—Lord C. PAGET remarked that, although the fleet of seven ships referred to undoubtedly did duty in behalf of India, they also performed Imperial duties. He believed Sir Charles Wood had expressed the opinion that the requirements of the Indian Government would be satisfied by an occasional ship in the Persian Gulf, and another to visit the Red Sea. Indeed, if the fleet in that neighbourhood was only wanted for the protection of the Indian coast, it would be very small; but he was under the impression that at least three of the vessels composing the East Indian Squadron were constantly employed in the suppression of the slave-trade in the Mozambique, where it was carried on extensively by means of small vessels. The Government had not overlooked the matter, but, upon consideration, thought it inadvisable that any charge on the account referred to should be thrown upon the Indian Government.

MORTALITY OF TROOPS IN HONG KONG.

(20th.) Colonel NORTH (Oxfordshire, C.) rose to move for a select committee to inquire into the mortality of the troops in China, the causes which led to it, and the conduct of those departments of the Government whose duty it was to administer to the wants of those troops. He said as the Government had expressed their willingness to grant the committee he would make but very few remarks upon the subject. The fact that the committee would be granted was *prima facie* evidence that he was not about to give unnecessary trouble by the motion which he was about to make. On the 8th of December last the feelings of the people of this country were most painfully excited by a statement in *The Times* of the deplorable condition in which a detachment of the 11th Regiment landed in Japan, and of the melancholy state of health of the force at Hong Kong. Feeling the deepest interest in these unfortunate men, and especially in those of the 11th Regiment, in which he commenced his military service, and in which he was subsequently adjutant, he communicated his intention to his noble friend that as soon as the House met he should move for all the correspondence, and for any information which could be given on the subject of this deplorable event. It was only fair to his noble friend opposite to say that every request which he had made for information in connection with the case had been instantly complied with with his

al courtesy. The question, he might add, was no party question. On gentlemen on both sides of the House had relations and friends in the army; but, independent of all such considerations, it was, he thought, the duty of the House to bear in mind the interests of a body of men who always served with fidelity their Sovereign and their country, and who never shrunk from exposing their lives to the unhealthy influences of climate or the bullets of an enemy. As there would be no opposition to the granting of the committee, he should merely call attention to two or three of the letters contained in the correspondence which had been placed in his hands. It opened with a letter from General Guy, the commander of the forces in China, dated 12th of November, 1864, which, after stating his intentions as to the accommodation of the 9th Regiment on its arrival, and pointing out the difficulty of providing for them, closed as follows:—"I would therefore request your Lordship's instructions as to the disposal of the 2nd battalion 11th Regiment, which by Horse Guards' letter of the 26th August last it is proposed to send to China, as under existing circumstances it will be impossible to provide for it in this country." The result of that statement not having been attended to, he would presently show. The second battalion of the 9th Regiment landed at Hong Kong on the 7th of February, 1865. Its strength on landing was 34 officers, 839 men, 47 women, and 19 children. Within eight months and a-half one officer, 36 men, five women, and 23 children—amounting in all to 65 persons—had died, while one officer, 78 men, 20 women, and 27 children were invalided, making a total, dead and invalided of 193 persons. The second battalion of the 11th Regiment landed at Hong Kong on the 28th of May, 1865. It consisted of 25 officers, 784 men, 54 women, and 92 children, and out of that number, in the course of only 4½ months two officers, 49 men, three women, and 48 children, or in all 102 persons, had died; while three officers, 124 men, 16 women, and 14 children were invalided—making a total of 259 dead and invalided. That report was made up to the 15th of October last, and did not include the Artillery, the Engineers, or the Staff. A ship, he might add, was freighted for the purpose of taking many of the invalids to England, but on the passage from Hong Kong to the Cape, out of the 234 persons who embarked on board the *Gresham* 31 men, three women, and six children, making a total of 40, died. He should, with the permission of the House, read an extract from a letter dated Capetown, December 18, 1865, which said:—"The *Gresham* left Hong Kong on the 13th of October, 1865, with 239 persons on board, and arrived at Simon's Bay on the 6th of December, having lost by death 31 men, three women, and six children, principally from dysentery, the remaining invalids being in a very unhealthy state. The commodore had the troops immediately removed from the ship, some, the healthiest, were put into huts; some not so well were sent on board Her Majesty's ship *Seringapatam*, and the remainder, 21, were sent to the Royal Naval Hospital, of whom five men and one child have already died, and there are but slight hopes that any of the others will recover. In consequence of the state of debility that many of the men and women were reduced to, and very advanced stages of their diseases, it was considered advisable some should be left behind. I therefore made a careful selection, and regret to state that there were 34 men who did not present any favourable hope of arriving in England." On the arrival of the *Gresham* and *Portsmouth* his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief had ordered a report to be made, with the view of ascertaining whether the mortality was attributable to any defect in the ship, and the following was the letter of Deputy Inspector-General Innes, dated Portsmouth, February 5, 1866:—"Sir, I have the honour to report that a Board of officers on which I attended was ordered by his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding in Chief to ascertain whether the mortality on board the hired transport *Gresham*, on her late voyage from Hong Kong to Spithead, is to be traced to any of the arrangements on board that ship. The result of a careful and minute inquiry into all the circumstances was a unanimous finding in the negative. The accommodation for the troops was spacious, thoroughly ventilated; the supplies and medical comforts good and abundant; the excreta from the sick were promptly thrown overboard, and disinfectants freely used. The ship was easy at sea, carrying her ports always open. The soldiers and their families on board expressed the fullest satisfaction with the treatment and accommodation they had received. The Board ventured to express a high opinion of the attention and care displayed by Captain Burland, the officer commanding, and Staff Assistant-Surgeon Adams, in medical charge. The detailed proceedings of the Board were forwarded to the military authorities." The amount of the deaths and invalidings in those two unfortunate detachments was, in the case of the 9th, 193; and the 11th, 259; making a total of 452 persons—of whom 40 died on the passage to the Cape; at the Cape, 5; 34 being left at the Cape, as there was no favourable prospect of their reaching England. The *Agincourt*, he might add, was now on her way home with the remainder of those regiments. The expense, according to the account which he had received the other day as being paid by the Government from China was £29 10s. per head for 235 men, or no less a sum than £6,827, and that merely for one detachment. He did not wish to impute to anybody blame in the matter, but it was, he thought, the duty of the House to ascertain to what cause the frightful mortality to which he had called their attention was to be attributed. He could not close his observations without expressing the greatest admiration for the conduct of the military medical department, and especially for the conduct of Dr. Saunders, surgeon of the 9th Regiment, who, in the absence of his senior, took the whole responsibility on his own shoulders and saved many valuable lives. (Hear.)—Sir H. VERNEXY (Buckingham, L.), in seconding the motion, thanked the hon. and gallant gentleman for the manner in which he had submitted it to the notice of the House, observing that the officers and men of our army, unlike that of other countries, were frequently obliged to spend a considerable time away from their homes in unhealthy climates, and that it was the duty of the House of Commons to see that the necessary precautions were taken to provide for their health and safety.—The Marquis of HARTINGTON, in assenting to the motion, said that the Government, in common with the House and the country, deeply regretted the unfortunate occurrences narrated. Undoubtedly, both the House and the country, and more especially the friends of those who had perished, had the fullest right to demand investigation and inquiry as to whether the causes of

that mortality resulted from the action of the Government or that of the commanders of the troops. While acknowledging the candid and impartial manner in which the subject had been brought before the House, he must state that he should be prepared to deny that these unfortunate events had occurred through the shortcomings of the Government. It might be said that the matter might have been disposed of in the House, and that the question of the responsibility of the Government, or of individuals, might have been decided there, but there were circumstances which rendered it more advisable that the subject should be investigated in a committee. In a discussion in that House when the conduct of individuals was called in question, assertions were often made and rumours were referred to which it might be impossible at the moment to deny, but which on further investigation might prove to be perfectly groundless, and such rumour and charges could be more properly met in a committee than in a debate. So far as he was aware, every one connected with the Government and with the War Department, including his noble predecessor, was anxious that the affair should be thoroughly investigated, and was ready when called upon to state what had passed in reference to these transactions. His hon. and gallant friend had said that the mortality had occurred in consequence of the Government not having attended to the recommendation of the General; but his representations were not neglected by the War Department, as two letters in the correspondence would show. In the first reply of the War-office to General Guy he was told that the distribution of the troops which would remain at his disposal in the command between Hong Kong, Kowloon, and Japan, was left to his discretion, subject, of course, in the case of Japan, to his consulting Her Majesty's Minister there. A subsequent letter, dated the 23d of March, contained the following more specific instruction:—"With regard to the difficulty which you anticipate in providing sufficient accommodation for a second regiment at Hong Kong and Kowloon, I am to acquaint you that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have decided on withdrawing the Royal Marines now serving in Japan. There will, therefore, be no objection to your sending the 2d battalion 11th Foot on its arrival from the Cape, or such portion of it as you may be unable to accommodate at Hong Kong, to Yokohama, where the climate is better suited than that of China to the European constitution." It never was intended, as had been stated in the press, to replace the Indian troops who were last year serving in Hong Kong by a British regiment. What was intended was the reduction of the garrison in China. It was thought that a force of three battalions was an unnecessarily large one to be stationed at Hong Kong, as it was never intended that the force there should exceed one or one and a half battalion. It was possible the Government might be accused of attempting to get rid of some responsibility in leaving the matter to the consideration of a Committee; but if it were thought necessary afterwards to bring forward a motion impugning the action of the War Department, he would then make any statement which he was now prepared to make. If it were said they were delegating to a committee a duty which more properly devolved upon that department—an inquiry as to the degree of responsibility that ought to attach to any of the officers of the army,—he repeated, as far as he was personally concerned, he was quite ready, if it were the wish of the House, to undertake the responsibility of an investigation. After a few words from Colonel NORTH, the motion was agreed to.

Naval and Military.

The reinforcements proceeding per *Gresham* were detailed in our last. The names of the officers are—Capt. G. H. French and Ensign C. H. Shepherd, 2nd battalion, 9th Regiment; and Capt. A. N. Adams, 2nd battalion, 20th Regiment.

The *Icarus*, 3, screw steam sloop, 580 tons, 150-horse power, recently commissioned at Sheerness by Commander S. P. Townsend, was taken for a final trial at the measured mile off Maplin Sands, previous to leaving Sheerness for foreign service. The vessel was in charge of Capt. G. G. Randolph, of the Sheerness Steam Reserve, and the trial was most satisfactory, the vessel making a speed of nearly nine knots an hour. The *Icarus*, it is reported, will leave Sheerness for China to-day.

It is stated that the Indian reliefs will all be provided from Regiments on home service this year, and that the following battalions will embark about July or August next:—2nd battalion 1st Royals, 1st battalion 2nd Queen's, 1st battalion 5th Buffs, 1st battalion 5th Fusiliers, and the 37th Regiment.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* announces that the unattached majorities and lieutenant-colonels about to be given with the view of facilitating the reduction of the battalions on home service by two companies each will be confined to the officers of the reducible regiments, but will be distributed through the infantry generally, and mainly, if not altogether, having regard to the seniority of the regimental captains and majors who may desire to obtain them.

Messrs. Laird Brothers have just completed another iron-cas d turret ship for sea-going and coast defences, named the *Bellona*. She is 1,340 tons, and is fully protected by armour-plates 4½ inches thick, tapering slightly at the ends, is fitted with double screws, and rigged as a barque, and has two murets on the principle of Captain Cole's, fitted for four 150-pounders Whitworth rifled guns, two in each turret.

Capt. Hall, private secretary to the Duke of Somerset, is appointed Captain Superintendent of Pembroke Dockyard, vice Rear-Admiral Loring, C.B. Capt. F. A. Campbell is to succeed Capt. Hall as private secretary to the First Lord.

Her Majesty's screw steam vessel *Sylvia*, of 4 guns, was launched in a most successful manner. The *Sylvia* was laid down about six years ago, but her completion was suspended in consequence of the decision of the Admiralty to discontinue the building of timber vessels.

Lord Clarence Paget, who proceeds in May to assume command of the Mediterranean fleet, will hoist his flag at first on board Her Majesty's ship *Victoria*. His lordship's flag captain will be Captain Allan Gardner, and his flag-lieutenant the Hon. Victor Montagu. Colonel Hamley, R.A., will succeed Colonel Elwyn, as member of the Council of Military Education. Colonel Hamley has been for five years a professor of the Royal Military College Sandhurst. He is the author of a well-known work on the Crimean war, and also of "*Lady Lee's Widowhood*." It is under-

stood that he has at the present moment in the press a work on military tactics.

Mr. H. H. Shanks, Paymaster, late secretary to Admiral Sir Augustus L. Kuper, K.C.B., will be appointed secretary to Lord Clarence Paget.

Letters received from Her Majesty's screw troopship *Adventure*, dated at Hong Kong, January 30, state that she was expected to be paid out of commission there, and the officers and crew sent to England in the *Orontes* screw troopship.

Captain Oliver J. Jones is to be appointed Commodore, 2nd Class, at Hong Kong, and will hoist his flag within a very short period to proceed to his destination. We believe Mr. Francis A. Carter, Assistant-Paymaster of Her Majesty's ship *Achilles*, will go as his secretary.

We hear that Major-General Milman will have the command at the Mauritius. This officer served with his regiment, the Coldstream Guards, in the Canadian Rebellion, and was employed in India during the Sepoy War.

The movements on the Flag List will promote Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Talbot to be a full admiral, and it is rumoured that he will be succeeded as Commander-in-Chief at Sheerness by Vice-Admiral Sir George Rodney Mundy, K.C.B.

Lieutenant James C. Patterson, recently appointed to the command of Her Majesty's gunboat *Grasshopper*, vice *Morant*, promoted, proceeds by this mail. Also Mr. A. G. St. G. Ponsonby, Second Master, recently appointed to Her Majesty's ship *Rifleman*, for surveying service, and Mr. Easter, Second Master, appointed additional to the *Princess Royal*.

The following is a list of the ironclads we now possess either actually in commission or nearly ready for sea, and exclusive of those which, like the *Hercules*, &c., have not long been laid down:—

Ship's Name.	Tonnage.	Horse Power.	Length.	Beam.	No. of Guns mounted.	Thickness of Armour.	Thickness of Backing.
			Ft. Ft.			Inches.	Inches.
<i>Achilles</i> ...	6,221	1,250	350	58	26	4½	18
<i>Black Prince</i> ...	6,109	1,850	380	59	26	4½	18
<i>Warrior</i> ...	6,109	1,250	380	58	26	4½	18
<i>Agincourt</i> ...	6,621	1,350	400	59	36	5½	10
<i>Minotaur</i> ...	6,621	1,350	400	59	36	5½	10
<i>Northumberland</i> ...	6,621	1,350	400	59	36	5½	10
<i>Hector</i> ...	4,089	800	280	56	32	4½	18
<i>Valiant</i> ...	4,083	800	280	56	32	4½	18
<i>Defence</i> ...	3,720	600	280	54	16	4½	18
<i>Resistance</i> ...	3,710	600	280	54	16	4½	18
<i>Caledonia</i> ...	4,125	1,000	273	59	32	4½	Wood ship, side 2½ in. thick.
<i>Ocean</i> ...	4,047	1,000	273	58	32	4½	Ditto 2½
<i>Prince Consort</i> ...	4,045	1,000	273	58	32	4½	Ditto 2½
<i>Royal Alfred</i> ...	4,068	300	273	58	32	6 and 4½	Ditto 2½
<i>Royal Oak</i> ...	4,056	800	273	58	32	4½	Ditto 2½
<i>Lord Clyde</i> ...	4,067	1,000	280	59	34	4½ and 5½ and 6 in.	Ditto 31½
<i>Lord Warden</i> ...	4,067	1,000	280	59	34	4½ and 5½ and 6 in.	Ditto 31½
<i>Zealous</i> ...	3,716	800	252	59	16	4½	Ditto 30½
<i>Bellerophon</i> ...	4,246	1,000	300	56	12	6	10
<i>Pallas</i> ...	2,572	600	225	50	5	4½	Wood ship, side 2½ in. thick.
<i>Favourite</i> ...	2,094	400	225	47	8	4½	Ditto 26
<i>Research</i> ...	1,253	200	195	39	4	4½	Ditto 19
<i>Enterprise</i> ...	993	160	190	36	4	4½	Ditto 19
<i>Viper</i> ...	737	160	160	32	2	4½	10
<i>Vixen</i> ...	754	160	160	32	2	4½	10
<i>Waterwitch</i> ...	777	167	162	32	2	4½	10
<i>Prince Albert</i> ...	2,529	600	240	45	6	4½	18
<i>Royal Sovereign</i> ...	3,765	500	240	62	5	5½	Wood ship, side 3½ in. thick.
<i>Scorpion</i> ...	1,857	350	220	42	4	4½ and 3	9
<i>Wivern</i> ...	1,857	350	220	43	4	4½ and 3	9

Among the gentlemen presented at the late *levée* were the following:—Mr. Randal Callander, Her Majesty's Consul at Manila, by the Earl of Clarendon; Mr. Townsend Farquhar, on his appointment as Second Secretary to Her Majesty's Mission in China, by the Earl of Clarendon; Ensign Richard Andrews Mitchell, 2nd battalion 9th Regiment, by the Adjutant-General; Colonel W. G. Suther, C.B., R.M., on return from foreign service, and being nominated a Companion of the Bath, by Major-General Stranham; and Captain H. B. Vaughan, 20th Regiment, by the Adjutant-General.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.—At a late meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society there was exhibited the photograph of a large picture brought from Peking by Colonel Barnard, representing the celebrated sandalwood figure of Buddha, and some notes by the Rev. S. Beal, concerning its history were read.—At the Entomological Society, Mr. S. Stevens and Mr. Tegetmeier severally exhibited collections of Japanese insects, one from Hakodadi, the other from Nagasaki. Mr. E. Saunders read a paper entitled, "Catalogue of Buprestides, collected by the late M. Mouhot in Siam, &c., with descriptions of new species." Thirty-four species were enumerated, of which thirty three were described as new, and three new genera were characterised under the names of *Cardiaspis*, *Engycera*, and *Oncomoea*.

RIVALS OF THE SIAMESE TWINS.—Two negro children are now on exhibition at Raleigh, North Carolina, that excite much curiosity. They are 14 years of age, and were born of slave parents in Anson county. The connection between these girls is closer than in the Siamese twins, there being more of the physical and mental organs common to each. The connection begins below the neck and terminates at the extremity of the spine. To touch one at any point of her body below the connection sends a sensation to the brain of each; while a touch of either above the connection is felt by that one only. They can talk to different persons at the same time on entirely different subjects; and one can engage in a game of whist while the other reads or sings.

LAUNCH OF THE P. & O. CO.'S STEAMER "SURAT."—The screw steamer *Surat*—noticed in our last—built for the Peninsular and Oriental Company, was launched from Messrs. Day and Co.'s shipbuilding yard at Northam, Southampton, on the 17th inst., in the presence of several

directors and leading officials of the company, and a large concourse of spectators. This vessel is the largest ever built at Southampton, and will also be one of the largest and finest in the noble steam fleet of this powerful company. Her leading dimensions are as follows:—Length between perpendiculars, 318 ft. 5 in.; length over all, 350 ft. 6 in.; beam, 41 ft. 5 in.; depth of hold, 33 ft.; tonnage, builders' measurement, 2,666. She will be fitted with engines of 500-horse power, cylinders (which are steam-jacketed and provided with expansion valve) 80 in. in diameter and 3 ft. 6 in. stroke, and superheater and boilers on Lamb and Summers' plan. The surface condensers are fitted with ten miles of copper tubes, tinned inside and out to prevent the internal corrosion of the boilers. The screw propeller has four blades and a diameter of 18 ft., with 24 ft. pitch. The *Surat* is built of iron, with steel plates to form her top sides, thus saving about 60 tons of top weight, and at the same time obtaining a greater amount of strength. The spar and main decks are of teak, and she will be brig-rigged, the masts being of iron. There is great height between decks, and her ports are higher out of water than most other vessels carry them, which will enable passengers to keep the ports open in ordinary weather. The side ports are large, and in addition the most ample means for ventilation are provided throughout the ship. She will have accommodation for about 200 passengers. The ice-house has stowage room for 20 tons, and she has capacity in her bunkers for 800 tons of coal, or about 18 days' consumption at full speed.

BURNT AT SEA.—The *Maggie Atkinson* left Tuticorin November 16, with a cargo of cotton for London. On the 13th of February, lat. 26 N., long. 39 15 W., smoke was observed issuing from the after cabin, and, although every effort was made to suppress the fire, it gained on the crew. At 10 A.M. the mizen boom fell on the quarter, the foot of the mizenmast caught fire, and the flames blazed furiously. The crew got into the long boat and pinnace, but the latter being leaky they were obliged to abandon her. They kept close to the wreck as long as she was burning, in hopes that the flames might attract some passing ship. At sundown they examined their stock of provisions, which consisted only of four pumpkins, a live pig weighing 30 lb., and 20 gallons of water. They had no chronometer, compass or chart. February 14, rigged a small sail and stood to the eastward; at noon served one half a pumpkin with a gill of water to each man; caught a little rain. 15th, at noon, the estimated course and distance from the Cape Verde Islands was S.E. 190 miles; P.M., killed the pig, and served a small quantity of blood to each man. 16th, served one half a pumpkin, and the remainder of the pig's blood, with a gill of water to each man; scurvy of a mild character made its appearance; at noon the course and distance was S.E. 100 miles. 17th, at 4 P.M., a sail being reported on the lee bow standing to the northward, all hands were put on the oars and the boat kept close to the wind; at 5.30 the stranger shortened sail and bore down. She proved to be the *Manfred*, from Hong Kong, with tea for London. Captain Scott took all on board, and treated the starving men very judiciously. On the 23rd Captain Scott went on board the *Gustave Adolphe*, and on representing his condition Captain Bolstein received the chief officer and four of the crew, supplied them with clothing, and shared with them all the comforts he possessed. The *Gustave Adolphe* arrived safely at Plymouth on the 17th inst., and the *Manfred* a few days later.

MONUMENT TO ENGLISH OFFICERS KILLED IN CHINA.—The *Illustrated News* gives an engraving of the monument, or rather obelisk, erected by subscription among the European residents at Shanghai, in memory of the officers who lost their lives while serving under Colonel Gordon in the memorable operations which resulted in the virtual extinction of the T'ai-ping rebellion.

M. HILDEBRANDT'S PICTURES.—The *Illustrated News* has published engravings from some of these clever drawings—among others, the Circular street at Peking, and interior and exterior views of the Chinese theatre at Macao.

THERE were in China, in 1865, 187 missionaries, including ladies. Of these 92 are American, 77 are English, and 18 are German.

Monetary and Commercial.

The report of the Delhi and London Bank, for presentation at the annual meeting on the 29th inst., shows a clear profit for the year of £27,176, out of which two dividends have already been declared, amounting to 9 per cent. per annum, and the sum of £4,676 is carried forward.

The report of the annual meeting of the Agra and Masterman's Bank will be found in another column.

The biddings for £350,000 in bills on India took place at the Bank of England. The proportions allotted were, to Calcutta, £241,200; to Madras, £8,800; and to Bombay, £100,000. The minimum price was as before—1s. 11½d. on Calcutta and Madras, and 1s. 11¾d. on Bombay. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras, at 1s. 11¾d., will receive about 11 per cent., and on Bombay, at 2s. ¼d., about 37 per cent.; above those prices in full. The terms thus obtained indicate no material change in the demand for means of remittance to the East.

A general meeting of the shareholders of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China is called for the 18th of April, when a dividend is to be declared.

At the meeting of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Bank Corporation the resolutions for an amalgamation with the National Bank of India were confirmed.

The second ordinary general meeting of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East is called for the 25th April.

The following with regard to the silver market is from the Circular of Messrs. W. C. Sillar and Co.:—

"Silver has been in fair request, and our market closes with firmness. We have had a good inquiry for Bombay by way of Marseilles, the steamer which sailed from that port on the 20th having taken £216,445; and the Messageries Imperiales steamer Said, on the 19th, £440,000 for India and China, and £20,000 for Alexandria. The bars by the Seine were placed on the 20th inst. at 5s. 0½d., being the rate at which those by the previous packet were disposed of. Mexican dollars: The price of those by the packet was fixed at 4s. 11½d.; they have been in more request, owing to an unfavourable movement in the Chinese exchanges, and some parcels have been placed by way of Marseilles at 5s. 0½d. Specimens of the new Mexican dollars, with the head of the Emperor Maximilian, have been received in London; and it becomes a very interesting question with exporters whether the old Republican dollar will not go to a premium in China, until the new British coin shall become known in the silk and tea districts. From our experience of the Chinese we think it improbable they will receive the Mexican dollar in its altered form."

The Board of Trade returns for the month of January are of a favourable character, the increase in the articles imported extending to nearly all descriptions. The total declared value of exports for January of the present year was £14,354,748, against £10,489,339 in 1865, and £10,413,586 in 1864, which is an increase of £3,865,409 on the former period and of £3,941,162 over the latter. With regard to the exports, there has been an increase in alkali, beer and ale, coals and culm, cotton yarn, cotton manufactures, haberdashery and millinery, linen yarn, linen manufactures, metals, seed-oil, thrown silk, silk manufactures, wool, woollen and worsted yarn, and worsted manufactures. On the reverse side the only articles are machinery and British spirits. With respect to imports, there has been an increase in raw cotton, hides, leather manufactures, flax seed and linseed, tallow, wool, spirits, unrefined sugar, tobacco, and wine; with a falling off in clocks and watches, flax and hemp, saltpetre, raw silk, woollen manufactures, cocoa, coffee, and tea. The returns before us present the following figures referring to trade with the Far East:—

EXPORTS TO CHINA AND HONG KONG.

	Quantity for the Month ended 31st January, 1864.		1865.		1866.	
Cotton yarn	1,000	153,722	388,080	lbs.		
Cotton manufactures ..	2,135,981	4,138,368	12,996,763	yds.		
Worsted stuffs	743,014	576,978	935,820			
Woollen & Worsted cloths.	78,293	65,604	244,875			
Lead	506	333	467	tons		

	Value for the Month ended 31st January, 1864.		1865.		1866.	
Cotton yarn	£180	£17,571	£41,908			
Cotton manufactures ..	63,251	101,093	316,100			
Worsted stuffs	53,865	48,437	72,453			
Woollen and worsted cloths	16,947	13,207	33,370			
Lead	10,810	7,710	10,360			

The Cotton Manufactures exported to other ports and countries of the Far East during the month of January were in quantity and value as follows:—

	Quantity for the month ended 31st January, 1864.		1865.		1866.	
Ceylon	1,728,083	542,912	1,305,297	yds.		
Singapore	660,508	2,633,494	2,210,429			
Java	361,415	1,386,297				
Philippine Islands ..	2,213,905	3,051,403	1,746,608			

	Value for the Month ended 31st January, 1864.		1865.		1866.	
Ceylon	£53,471	£16,620	£33,050			
Singapore	15,818	62,588	50,490			
Java	11,125	36,435				
Philippine Islands ..	61,003	79,872	50,516			

Of Cotton Yarn 46,600 lbs. were forwarded to Singapore during the month, of the value of £5,633. To Ceylon 14,000 lbs. were despatched, of the value of £2,700.

IMPORTS.

From the following it will be seen that China has disappeared, for the present, from the list of countries supplying us with Raw Cotton. The import of that material for the month of January in the present and two preceding years is thus given:—

	1864.		1865.		1866.	
British India	22,973	27,861	91,465	cwt.		
China	7,851	17,396				
All parts	81,639	151,264	373,944			

We are now furnished also with the value of the Raw Cotton imported during the past and two preceding years; and as the items form an interesting indication of the whole course of the trade, we present them in full:

	Import of Raw Cotton for the year ended 31st Dec. 1863.		1864.		1865.	
From						
United States	£644,138	£1,711,890	£12,035,484			
Bahamas and Bermuda ..	2,983,801	4,884,504	1,379,338			
Mexico	2,067,939	2,954,127	2,834,187			
Brazil	2,077,688	4,379,793	4,373,811			
Turkey	1,032,208	1,745,878	1,276,711			
Egypt	8,841,557	14,300,507	13,906,641			
British India	34,700,661	38,214,723	25,005,856			
China	2,164,995	6,242,504	1,593,405			
Other Countries	1,764,966	3,769,803	3,626,760			
Total	£56,277,953	£78,203,729	£66,032,193			

Of Unrefined Sugar there was no import during the month of January last from Java and the Philippine Islands.

The article of Hemp from the Philippine Islands presents a similar return; but of this latter we can now give the value of the import for the year—

	1863.		1864.		1865.	
Of Hemp from the Philippine Islands	£421,004	£309,251	£309,516			
The import of Coffee from Ceylon was as follows:—						
Quantity to 31st January (lbs.)	3,619,207	2,812,099	244,986			
	1863.	1864.	1865.			

Value for the year ended 31st December £2,898,086 .. £2,370,129 .. £3,112,765
The value of the Exports of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures will form part of the next return, when we shall also have the value of the Imports from the various parts of the world for the last and two preceding years.

The amount of bullion by the P. and O. Company's steamer *Massilia*, from Southampton on the 20th inst., was—in gold to Madras, £6,251. In silver, to Singapore, £4,000; to Foo-chow-Foo, £2,000; to Shanghai, £14,450. Total—in gold, £6,251; in silver, £20,450.

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	Joint-Stock Banks.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Prices Mar. 10.
20	Asiatic Bank Corporation, new shares	10	18 to 20	19 to 21
50	Agra and Masterman's	25	52 to 53 ½	52 to 54 ½
20	Chartered Bank of India, Austral. and China	All	23 ½ to 24 ½	24 to 24 ½
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	46 to 48	46 to 47
25	Commercial of India and the East	All	25 to 27	26 to 28
20	Eastern Exchange	5	1 ½ to 1 ¾	1 ½ to 1 ¾
50	London Joint Stock	15	47 to 48	48 to 49
100	London and Westminster	20	95 to 96	95 to 96
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	All	51 to 53	52 to 53
50	Union of London	15	52 ½ to 53 ½	53 to 54
100	Hindustan, China, and Japan ..	25	15 to 17	18 to 20
100	Do. Issued at 2 pm.	25	16 to 18	18 to 20
100	Do. New	25	16 to 18	17 to 19
20	Sind, Punjab, and Delhi	10	5 to 4 dis.	5 to 4 dis.
25	Bank of Egypt	All	31 to 33	31 to 33
20	Bank of London	10	26 to 27	27 to 28
20	Laud Mortgage Bank of India ..	4	1 to 1 ½	1 to 1 ½
MISCELLANEOUS				
10	Mediterranean Extension Telegraph	All	3 to 4	3 to 4
50	P. and O. Steam Company	All	70 to 72	70 to 72
50	Do. New	35	14 to 16 pm.	14 to 16 pm.
20	China Steamship & Labuan Coal Co	9	8 to 7 dis.	7 to 6 dis.
5	Bombay Gas	All	5 to 5 ½	5 ½ to 5 ¾
10	Hong Kong Gas	All	1 dis to par	1 dis to 1 pm.
5	Singapore Gas	13 ½	4 ½ to 3 ¾ dis.	4 ½ to 3 ¾ dis.
20	E. I. Irrigation and Canal	All	16 ½ to 17	17 to 18
20	Madras Irrigation and Canal	All	5 to 5 ½	5 ½ to 5 ¾
5	Oriental Gas	All	1 to 2	1 to 2
10	O. Inland Steam	All	117 to 120	119 to 120
100	West India Steam Company	100	102 to 104	102 to 104
—	Ceylon Deb., Nov. 1868, 6 per cent.	100	106 to 108	106 to 108
—	Do.	100	2 ½ to 3 pm.	2 ½ to 3 pm.
20	Ceylon Company	7	1 to 1 ½	1 to 1 ½
50	Do. A shares	2	1 to 1 ½	1 to 1 ½
10	Ceylon Coffee Estates Co.	10	—	—
20	International Finance Society ..	5	1 ½ to 1 ¾	1 ½ to 1 ¾
20	General Credit & Finance Company	4	1 dis to 1 pm.	1 dis to 1 pm.
20	Egyptian Com. & Trading Company	6	1 ½ to 1 ¾	1 ½ to 1 ¾
20	Société Financière d'Égypte	10	5 to 4 dis.	5 to 4 dis.
10	Upper Assam Tea	5 ½	2 to 1 dis.	2 to 1 dis.
10	Do.	All	8 to 10	8 to 10
50	Overend, Gurney, and Co.	15	1 ½ to 1 ¾	2 ½ to 2 ¾

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

The markets are quiet, both for yarns and goods. Prices are nominally a shade higher, but any advance on recent rates serves to check the disposition to purchase. Grey Shirtings, 7 lb., 14s. 9d. to 15s.; 8 lb., 4 oz., 18s. to 18s. 6d. Mule Twist, Nos. 16 to 24, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4 ½d.; 28 to 32, to 2s. 4 ½d. to 2s. 6d.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—Our market has been extremely quiet, there still being an unusual absence of orders both for home consumption and export, whilst during the past ten days the arrivals have been very numerous, amounting in all to twenty-one vessels. The further reduction in the Bank rate to 6 per cent. has as yet had no effect, but as the shipments from China now seem very moderate we trust that shortly there may be some revival of demand. Importers generally are giving support to the market, but the great bulk of the samples from the recent arrivals have not yet been placed on the market. The supplies of the dusty and broken-leaf kinds of Congou have been large, and prices show a decline of ¼d. to ½d. per lb. Fair to good common show no alteration. In fair flavory kinds there has been but little doing, and prices must be quoted rather easier. In good Kaisows the few sales have been at former prices. In fine to finest there has been scarcely anything doing. Common black-leaf Congous have sold rather higher, there being now but little to be met with under 1s. per lb. Fair qualities continue difficult of sale. The good medium kinds remain firm, also fine up to 2s. 2 per lb., but in the finest kinds there have been no sales of importance. In new-made Canton kinds the medium sorts have been sold at public sale at a decline of 1d. to 2d. per lb. In Oolong transactions have been limited, and prices show a reduction of 1d. to 1 ½d. per lb. Souchongs have sold to a fair extent, but the medium qualities about 1d. per lb. lower. Flowery Pekoes show no alteration. Scented Teas remain much as before;

the fair qualities of Orange Pekoe have sold steadily, also common to fair Capers under 1s. 4d. per lb.; the good to fine kinds remain difficult to move. Uncoloured Japans have sold readily at extreme prices, there being a good demand for export. In Green Teas there has not been much business. The great bulk of the recent arrivals have not yet been shown, but prices have been firmly supported for all the better kinds, common qualities still remaining dull of sale. In Canton Young Hysons and Gunpowders further sales have been made at the decline last quoted.

SILK.—We have as yet no real improvement to notice in the silk market, though, perhaps, within the last few days the feeling amongst buyers has been less desponding. China Silk: Good qualities still hold their ground much better than ordinary and inferior sorts; hence a few bales of classic No. 3 Tsaltee have been sold from 29s. to 29s. 6d., while for any commoner grades buyers can only be found at relatively very low rates. Japan Silk: Some 600 bales of Mibash just entered by one importer have been placed, it is generally supposed, at rather a low figure, though the actual price paid has not transpired. Deliveries from 1st to 23rd inclusive—China, 1,900 bales; Japan, 586 bales; total, 2,486 bales. Quotations are—No. 1 Tsaltee 31s. to 31s. 6d., Taysam, No. 1 27s. to 27s. 6d., Mibash, No. 1 33s. to 35s.

COTTON.—Owing to the advance reported in our last not being responded to in Manchester, together with heavy arrivals in Liverpool, and free receipts at the American ports, holders have since shown more anxiety to realise, and prices have again declined ½d. to ¾d. per lb., closing irregularly at barely last week's quotations. In the early part of the week there was considerable inquiry for Bengal afloat, and prices advanced 1d. per lb., which, however, has since been lost. 3,600 bales of Timnivelly have been sold in the London market at from 15d. to 16½d. for fair to fully good fair. Sales to arrive have been 2,000 bales Timnivelly, at 15d. to 15½d., March to November, guaranteed good fair, closing at 15d. for January shipment. The report from Liverpool is—The supply of East India at the early part of the week was quite inadequate to the demand, and prices improved about ½d. per lb.; but with the quietness that has existed during the past three days, and the supply from the recently-arrived vessels, the market has become somewhat irregular, losing the previous advance, and closing flatly. Holders of China having submitted to about ¾d. decline, a few small sales have been effected at this reduction. The following are the official quotations:—Fair Orleans, 21½d.; middling, 20d.; fair Mobile, 20½d.; middling, 19½d.; fair Uplands, 20½d.; middling, 19½d.

SUGAR.—The market was depressed during the whole of the week, continuing so to the close, and prices, with few exceptions, ruled, at the close of business on the 23rd, 6d. to 1s. per cwt. below those of the 16th. By private contract, on the 23rd, 1,500 bags clayed Manila were sold at 30s.

COFFEE.—Prices are steadily maintained. At public sale on the 23rd a small parcel of Plantation Ceylon went off steadily, and 950 bags Native were half sold, good ordinary 67s.

RICE.—A quiet tone has pervaded during the week, and only limited sales have been effected at the former value.

CARDAMOMS.—Firm; 23 cases Malabar at auction mostly sold at 5s. 6d. to 6s. 1d. per lb. for fair to good; and of 20 bags Madras three-fourths sold at 5s. to 5s. 6d. per lb. good to fine Aleppy, and 3s. 5d. to 4s. ordinary to middling.

CAMPOR.—Subsequently to our last, prices further advanced to £6. 10s. per cwt. for China, and £6. 12s. 6d. Japan, with a very fair extent of business; more recently the drug has become flat, and prices have gone back 5s. for China, and 2s. 6d. Japan.

CASSIA LIGNEA.—Very firm: with large business privately upon fully former terms to 2s. per cwt. advance. Buds: Retail business done at the advanced quotations.

CINNAMON (CEYLON).—We quote 1st sort 2s. to 2s. 10d. per lb., superior, 3s. to 3s. 4d.; 2nd, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 9d.; 3rd, 1s. 8d. to 2s. 4d.; 4th and 5th, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 9d. Market quiet. 180 bales at auction partially sold at about previous value.

COCOA-NUT OIL.—This market has been very firm at 20s. per ton advance for Cochin, and 10s. Ceylon. Transactions not large: 18 casks Cochin, 228 casks Ceylon, 16 casks Sydney, and 9 casks Zanzibar at auction.

DRUGS.—Cubebs: Cheaper: of 390 bags at auction, one fourth sold at 82s. to 82s. 6d. per cwt. Dragon's Blood: Of 20 cases at auction, two-thirds sold at £6 10s. to £8 17s. 6d. per cwt., being, on the average, fully the former worth. Galangal Root: Flat: of 220 bags, very few sold at 13s. 6d. per cwt. Rhubarb: Dearer: considerable business done privately; and of 103 boxes at auction, one-third (a recent importation) sold at 8s. 9d. to 9s. 4d. per lb. for fair flat and round; and 3s. 9d. to 3s. 10d. inferior.

GUMS.—Benjamin: Siam is £2 to £3 per cwt. cheaper; of 69 chests at auction, half sold: 2nds at £28 per cwt.; 3rds £30 to £32; 4ths £25 to £28 10s.; seed drop in block £20 10s.; dust in block £15 to £15 5s.; and dark brown gum with few almonds £20 to £24 15s. Sumatra steady; but of 122 chests offered, only one-fourth sold, 2nds at £12 10s., and 3rds at £7 per cent. Damar: Firm; but of 203 cases at auction, only a few sold at 60s. per cwt. for very good picked. Gamboge: Very scarce, and again dearer; and of 18 cases at auction, one-half found buyers at £19 10s. to £23 per cwt. for fair to good pipe; and £14 15s. ordinary broken.

GUTTA PERCHA.—Quiet; and of 121 baskets and 105 tons at auction, a small portion only sold at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d. per lb. for middling to fair natural; and 5½d. to 7½d. reboiled.

HEMP.—Manila: Firm; auctions unimportant; private business moderate, upon fully previous terms.

HORNS.—Buffalo: Are 2s. to 3s. per cwt. dearer, the greatest advance being on the large horns; Tips are likewise 2s. dearer: 57 tons Madras, 6 tons Siam, and 10 tons Calcutta sold at auction at 49s. 6d. per cwt. for 3 lbs. average; 39s. 6d. to 41s. for 2 lbs.; and 27s. 6d. to 34s. 6d. for 1½ lb.; 8 tons Calcutta Tips sold at 35s. 6d. to 36s. 6d. Deer: Are rather easier; and 36 tons Madras, 1 ton Siam, and 1 ton Calcutta sold at auction at 55s. to 60s. per cwt. for 1½ lb.; and 41s. to 51s. for 2½ to 1½ lb.

INDIA RUBBER remains depressed. 63 baskets Singapore, and 106 baskets Assam at auction all retired. Limited business privately within our quotations, of 1s. 9d. to 1s. 11d.

JAPAN WAX steady: Of 528 boxes at auction half sold at 78s. 6d. to 84s. per cwt. for ordinary to good saucers, and 72s. to 74s. middling block.

OILS.—Anniseed: Very quiet, and selling in retail at our quotations of 9s. 5d. to 9s. 6d. Cassia: Flat, and lower, the latest transactions having been at 8s. 3d. per lb.; business very limited. Cinnamon: Only 2 cases at auction, retired. Citronelle: Remains firm; of 39 cases at auction, one-third sold at 4d. per oz., at which price there are still buyers. Lemon Grass: Of 4 cases at auction, 3 sold at 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4d. per oz., being a shade cheaper.

PEPPER.—Black: Has become very quiet, with most restricted business, but no reduction in terms; 354 bags Singapore at auction, retired; and of 2,752 bags Penang, a few only sold at 3½d. per lb. White: Is also flat, and 107 bags Penang at auction were all retired; very little doing by private treaty.

SPICES.—Cloves: Quiet for all descriptions; 300 bags Zanzibar at auction all retired. Mace: Auctions confined to 45 packages Batavia, of which half sold at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. for ordinary to middling, being barely the previous worth. Nutmegs: Have gone back 1d. to 2d. per lb.; and of 46 cases Penang, 6 cases Singapore, and 29 casks Batavia at auction, one-third sold at 1s. 3d. to 2s. 1d. for ordinary small to fair medium.

SAGO.—1s 6d. per cwt. cheaper: of 1,751 boxes at auction, half sold at 21s. 6d. per cwt. for good bold, and 18s. 6d. to 19s. 6d. middling to fair small. Flour: Rather dearer; moderate business done at 15s. 9d. per cwt. for good; 804 bags at auction retired.

TERRA JAPONICA.—Cutch, Pegue: Quiet, and 1,560 packages at auction all retired. Gambier: Rather dearer, and 749 bales at auction mostly sold at 21s. 3d. to 22s. per cwt. for middling to good.

TIN.—This market has been active, with large transactions and material variations in value; the lowest cash price for Straits having been £83 10s., and highest £86; for arrival £87, 8 months' prompt. At the Periodical Dutch Sale, 22nd inst., 111,800 slabs sold at £49½, equal to £87 10s. delivered in London.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Black Lead: Dearer, especially fine lump; of 878 barrels at auction, three-fourths sold at 11s. to 22s. per cwt. for ordinary to fine lump; 16s. to 16s. 6d. chips, and 9s. 3d. to 9s. 6d. dust. Ebony Wood: Quiet; only 8 tons Ceylon at auction retired. Galls: All Galls of the Buseorah character remain very flat; China steady, and of 211 cases at auction a few sold at 70s. per cwt., and small private sales also made at the same price; Japan inquired for. Musk: Scarce and firm; on grain, at auction, 13 tins sold at 50s. to 57s. 6d. per oz. Rattans: Quiet; of 18,850 bundles Singapore at auction, half sold at 8s. 1d. to 4s. 6d. per 100. Sapan Wood: Steady, but without any trade of consequence. Mother o' Pearl Shells: Dearer; sales effected privately at very high prices; no auctions. Soy: Quiet; 20 casks at auction retired; arrivals of Japan. Star Anniseeds: Quiet; and of 80 cases at auction, a few only sold at £7 2s. 6d. per cwt. for fair. Sticklac, Siam: Steady; of 265 cases at auction, one-fourth sold at 52s. 6d. to 53s. per cwt. for good. Tortoise Shell: A single case Singapore at auction sold at 12s. 6d. per lb. for ordinary, being the previous worth. Vermilion: Scarce; 6 boxes at auction retired at 4s. per lb.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The quotations in London are for Welsh bars, £7.; nail red, £8. 10s. to £9.; hoops, £9. 15s. to £10.; sheets, single, £10. 10s. to £10. 15s.; Staffordshire bars, £8. 10s. to £9. 15s.; rails, 16. 10s. to £7.

STEEL.—Swedish keg, £15. 10s. to £16.

COFFER.—Sheet and Sheathing, £96 to £98 per ton; yellow metal, 8½d. to 9d. per lb.

TIN.—£91 for block; £92 for common bars. Tin plates, best charcoal, I.C. 34s. to 35s.

LEAD, &c.—English pig, W.B., £22. 5s. to £22. 10s.; shot, patent, £23. 15s.; sheet, £21. 15s.; spelter, £24. 5s. to £24. 15s.; zinc, English sheet, £32; quicksilver, £8.

The following is from the Circular of Messrs. French and Smith:—There is little of importance to notice in the metal market. The Scotch pig iron speculation, in spite of increasing stock, has been maintained with some little fluctuation. Copper: Reduced £5 per ton since our last. Tin Plates: Remain firm, and for some brands the manufacturers over-sold. Lead: Steady; and for Spanish a 5s. advance has been obtained. Tin: The sale in Holland went at 43½ guilders, equal £87.10 here.

EXPORT OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from Southampton from the 1st January by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers.

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	£17,808
Koo-chow-Foo	—	£4,416
Amoy	—	—
Hong Kong	—	£62,960
Singapore	£1,600	£42,750
Penang	—	—
Yokohama	—	—

FROM MARSEILLES.

(BY THE P. AND O. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.)

	Gold.	Silver.
Singapore	—	—
Penang	—	—
Hong Kong	—	—
Koo-chow-Foo	—	—
Shanghai	—	£8,652
Yokohama	—	—

PER FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

	Gold.	Silver.
To Singapore	—	£40,000
To Saigon	—	£22,313
To Batavia	—	—
To Hong Kong	—	£216,300
To Shanghai	—	£26,124
To Yokohama	—	£1,900

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bar Gold (per ounce)	£3 17 9
Spanish Doubleon	3 16 0 to 3 17
United States Gold Co n	3 16 4
Silver in Bars	0 5 1
Mexican Dollars	0 4 11½

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
Mar 14	Storm King	Cornack	Moulmein	Plymouth.
15	Zodiac	Diruelon	Batavia	Do.
Feb. 23	Arizona	Malparda	Macao	Havana.
27	Kameralda	Beck	Amoy	New York.
Mar 15	Annie Archibell	Blacklock	Canton	London.
15	Whitehall	Chapman	Shanghai	Deal.
Feb. 28	Wild Gazelle	Humphrey	Amoy	New York.
Mar 15	Lord Macaulay	Carr	Foo-chow-Foo	Deal.
15	Chrysolite	Varian	Hong Kong	Off the Start.
15	Maggie	Gruchy	Singapore	Falmouth.
15	Red Riding Hood		China	Trinidad.
15	Ensign	Black	Shanghai	London.
15	Messe	Red	China	Deal.
15	Portland	Peters	Shanghai	Motherbank.
15	Lady Alice		Sourabaya	Falmouth.
15	Xanthippe	Rees	Singapore	London.
15	The Kildare	Mabley	Do.	Do.
15	St. Dunstan	Powley	Foo-chow-Foo	Deal.
15	Corca	Gurry	Do.	Torbay.
15	Florentin	Haedstein	Do.	Falmouth.
15	Bertha	Jacobson	Hong Kong	Do.
15	Canaan	Wilson	China	Deal.
15	Spanker	Swan	Do.	Do.
15	Australian	Nicholson	Moulmein	Falmouth.
Feb. 3	Liguria	Pizolo	Macao, &c.	Callao.
12	Compa. Nacional No. 1	Julie	Do.	Do.
12	Dudbrook	Deacon	Amoy	Trinidad.
17	Thunaida	Hunckew	Pasaroang	St. Thomas.
21	Edith	Ogilvie	Nagasaki	Do.
Mar 15	Queen's Own	Snowdon	Do.	London.
15	City of Quebec	Dawlin	Shanghai	Do.
15	Prince Alfred	Elliston	Do.	Do.
15	Stirlingshire	Cunningham	Canton	Do.
15	Wynaud	Smith	Colombo	Do.
15	Kenilworth		Moulmein	Deal.
15	Gustav Adolph	Bolisen	Canton	Plymouth.
15	Aldeanbar	Anderson	Foo-chow-Foo	Falmouth.
15	Forerunner	Merritt	Singapore	Do.
15	Vooruit	Legger	Batavia	Portland.
15	Locheven Castle	McGowan	Singapore	Liverpool.
15	Schwinge	Hubbard	Batavia	Helvoet.
4	Golden Fleece	Edam	Manila	New York.
19	Emperor		Shanghai	Deal.
19	Manfred	Scott	Foo-chow-Foo	Do.
19	Arta	Kerr	Do.	Do.
19	Eliza Thornton	Maxwell	Singapore	Do.
19	Marie Elise	Deuren	Batavia	Off Dungeness.
19	Friederich	Fasmer	Samarang	Off Beachy Head.
21	Nelson	Cubb	Manila	Deal.
21	Kosmopolite I.	Koning	Batavia	Brouwershaven.
19	Hendrik Ido Ambacht	Byl	Do.	Do.
17	Emelie	Brayzeels	Do.	Off Dungeness.
18	Marie	Bilthoret	Do.	Do.
19	Macassar	Coulon	Banjoewangie	Off the Eddystone
Feb. 25	L. Ozard	Dupont	Macao	Havana.
Mar 21	Jacobus	Tas	Batavia	Plymouth.
Feb. 19	Langdale	Brown	Manila	Pernambuco.
Mar	Ocean Belle		Moulmein	Queenstown.
20	Princess Amelia	Groeneveld	Batavia	Texel.
	Nancy	Giequesaux	Saigon	Rochefort.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
Mar. 13	William Mitchell	Potter	Hong Kong	Cardiff.
13	Chili	Bowe	Singapore	Liverpool.
14	Jessie Jameson		Galle	Swansea.
15	Blue Jacket	Lusby	Colombo	London.
17	Samuel	Mason	Shanghai	Cardiff.
18	Arabia	Smith	Do.	Do.
19	Sovereign	Brown	Batavia	Swansea.
19	Reine Blanche	Baudouet	Galle	Do.
19	Harkaway		Batavia	Milford.
17	Adelia Carlton	Talpey	Hong Kong	Liverpool.
19	Cotherstone	Pitterson	Shanghai	Sunderland.
20	Eleanor	Silk	Yokohama	London.
20	Aurora Australis	Todd	Shanghai & Hankow	Do.
20	Queen of the Ocean	Ellison	Cardiff & Shanghai	Do.
19	Burmah	Clark	Shanghai	Newport.
17	Silesia	Ewing	Do.	Cardiff.
19	Dunmore	Robertson	Singapore	Leith.
19	Conrad	Morgan	Yokohama	Sunderland.
19	John Fraser	Morton	Shanghai	Do.
19	Beautiful Star	Seer	Hong Kong	Do.
20	Statesman	Marshall	Shanghai	Cardiff.
23	Dartmouth	Elden	Do.	London.
2	Golden State	Delano	Hong Kong	New York.

(See Commercial Postscript.)

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Yokohama: Corea. For Yokohama and Nagasaki: Merse, Minnie. For Shanghai: Polmaise, John Lidgett, Wild Deer, City of Quebec. For Hong Kong and Canton: Gresham, Yaratilda, Banian, Invincible. For Singapore: St. Andrew's Castle. For Penang: Teesdale. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Peter Rohland. For Colombo: Neville, Liberator, Wynaud, Caroline Hutchings.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Yokohama: Carioa. For Shanghai: Charlotte, Bogota. For Bangkok: Emmanuel. For Singapore: Eastfield, Hermann Doctor, White Squall. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Triton. For Batavia and Singapore: Ribbleton. For Manila: Espana. For Galle: W. G. Russell, Anna Maria, Constance. For Ceylon: Gauchio.

At GLASGOW.—For Batavia and Samarang: Aquarius. For Java: Nicot. For Colombo: Swanley.

SPOKEN.

GROOTMEESTER NATIONAAL Bat. to Amsterdam, Jan. 1, 27 S., 54 E. WOODCOTE, Colombo to London, Jan. 27, 10 S., 12 W. MOLDAVIAN, Swansea to Shanghai, Jan. 12, off the Pelew Islands. ST. CROIX, Cardiff to Hong Kong, Jan. 6.

ARRACAN (bq.), Cardiff to Shanghai, Jan. 22, 15 (?) S., 26 W. JAMES WISHART, Cardiff to Shanghai, Nov. 18, 35 S., 25 W. GRENADIER, Liverpool to Hong Kong, Jan. 6, in Ombay Passage. ELIZA HANDS, Liverpool to Yokohama, 132 days out. BULL (bq.), for Shanghai, Feb. 23, 45 N., 13 W. PRECURSOR, Singapore to London, March 7, 50 N., 28 W. RAPHAEL, Japan to New York, Feb. 6, 3 N., 24 W. ARETA, Foochow to London, Feb. 16, 18 N., 40 W. SELINA JANE, Hong Kong to Hamburg, Mar. 9, 47 N., 21 W. WELLINGTON, Shields to Singapore, Jan. 28, 20 S., 33 W. THURSO, Foo-chow-Foo to London, Jan. 11, 34 S., 18 E. COTE D'OR, Canton to Havana, Feb. 6, 3 N., 25 W. CANDATI, Batavia to Schiedam, Mar. 7, 44 N., 25 W. LIEBURN, Batavia to Amsterdam, 49 N., 32 W. KENILWORTH, Batavia to Amsterdam, March 1, 46 N., 41 W. PRINCESS OF WALES, Penang to Amsterdam, Jan. 20, 21 S., 1 W. SEA SNAKE, China to New York, Jan. 16. CHRISTINA, Batavia to Amsterdam, Jan. 18, 25 S., 4 E. SIROCCO, Manila to Liverpool, Dec. 18, 15 S., 81 E. VESTA, Batavia to Rotterdam, Feb. 9, 4 N., 25 W. DEERSLAYER, Batavia to Rotterdam, 34 S., 23 E. AVONVALE, Cronstadt to the Amoor, Jan. 10, 4 N., 22 W. LOMBARD, Macao to Havana, Jan. 19. ILIA (?), Bordeaux to Batavia, Jan. 23, 26 S., 32 W. WILLEM III., Banjoewangie to Amsterdam, Jan. 31, 5 S., 17 W. JURA, Manila to New York, Nov. 20, 21 S., 74 E. GER. PIETER SERVATIUS, Batavia to Amstmd., Dec. 14, 36 S., 26 E. ABEL TASMAN, Batavia to Amsterdam, Dec. 31, off St. Helena. ZION'S HOPE, China to Liverpool, Feb. 15, 30 N., 44 W. ELIZA, Java to Amsterdam, Feb. 27, 43 N., 43 W. QUEEN OF BEAUTY, Hong Kong to London, Dec. 23, 34 S., 27 E. BANGKOK, from Foochow, Dec. 26, 34 S., 24 E. NYANZA, Batavia to Amsterdam, March 5, 40 N., 25 W. POCAHONTAS, Cardiff to Hong Kong, March 5, 43 N., 19 W. BENCLUGH, Newport to Singapore, Jan. 31, 23 S., 33 W. GOEDE VERWACHTING, Amsterdam to Batavia, March 6, 36 N., 18 W. KONING WILLEM II., Banjoewangie to Amsterdam, Feb. 2, off Ascension.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Notwithstanding the recent numerous arrivals, the increased ease in the money market, and the more favourable aspect in commercial circles, have well maintained all berth freights, and ships may yet be advantageously placed. Homewards, however, nothing is doing.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth:—To Yokohama: 50s. weight, 40s. to 50s. meat. To Nagasaki: The same. To Shanghai: 40s. weight, 30s. to 50s. meat. To Hong Kong: 40s. weight, 30s. meat. To Singapore: 30s. weight or measurement. To Penang: 40s. weight or measurement. To Ceylon: 40s. weight, 20s. measurement.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne per keel. For Hong Kong: £45 to £47. For Galle: £40. For Singapore: £39. For Shanghai: £55. For Batavia: £35. From Newport, Cardiff or Swansea, per ton. For Hong Kong: £2 3s. For Manila: 35s. For Galle: £1 18s. For Singapore, 35s. For Shanghai: £2 15s. For Batavia: £1 12s. 6d.

The Admiralty have invited tenders for the conveyance of 27 tons combustibles, 5 tons empty cartridges, &c., 93 tons naval stores, and 3 boilers, weighing 59 tons, from the River Thames to Trincomalee, and have ordered the Invincible to be surveyed for the conveyance of stores to Hong Kong.

CASUALTIES.

The crew of the Fortuna de Groot, from Shields for Singapore, which vessel was stranded at Adinkerke, near Furnes, on the morning of the 14th March, were saved by the lifeboat. The vessel was supposed to have sustained much damage, having had 6 feet of water in her hold; but advices from Antwerp, under date March 17, report that after throwing overboard 80 tons of coal she was got off and towed into Ostend, and beyond being very leaky, had sustained but little damage.

The West Wind, Blandford, from Cardiff, for Shanghai, which put into Lisbon March 5, with a trifling leak forward, has commenced discharging.

The Golden Fleece, of Boston, from Manila, &c., to New York, which arrived there March 5, touched the ground in the Swash Channel on the 3rd inst. but backed off without apparent damage.

The Lucy E. Ashby, from Shanghai to New York, which was stranded on the reef in the Pernambuco roadstead Feb. 12, has been sold with the cargo still on board. Most of the tea saved goes to New York.

The Betty, from the Clyde for Batavia, has put into Queenstown leaky.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT ST. HELENA.—Jan. 23, from Batavia, Copernicus, Algra, and sailed 24 for Rotterdam; 24, Cosmopoliet, Koning, and sailed for Dordt; 25, from Banjoewangie, Anthony, Von Hoboken, Hazewinkel, and sailed for Amsterdam; from Batavia: Ternate, Cars, and sailed 27 for Rotterdam; 26, from Pasaroang, Gleaner, Boston; from Batavia, Grootmeester Nationaal, Gilsne, and both sailed for Amsterdam; 27, from China, Santon, Cresswell, and sailed for London; 28, from Penang, Balnagath, Markham, and sailed 30 for London; 31, from Amoy, Red Riding Hood, Nicoleon, for Trinidad; Feb. 7, from Shanghai, Geo. Becker, 10 from Japan, Seringapatam; 19, from Java, Sandringham.

AT MAURITIUS.—Feb. 10, from Singapore, Analyet, Crosby; 11, from Saigon, Jean Baptiste, Ardouin; 16, from Singapore, Sea Ripple, Pringle.

The Patriot King, from Liverpool for Singapore, put back March 20, her crew refusing duty.

LAUNCH.—On the 14th inst. Messrs. Charles Connell and Co. launched from their West Shipbuilding Yard at Overnewton a fine iron sailing ship of 1,000 tons register, classed AA at Lloyd's. She was named the "City of Vienna" by Miss Margaret Orr, of Fenwick, is owned by Messrs. George Smith and Sons, of Glasgow, and is intended, for their East India trade. This is the fourth vessel built by Messrs. Connell and Co. for the same firm.

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE AGRA & MASTERMAN'S BANK (LIMITED),

Held at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, E.C., on SATURDAY, March 17, 1866—

GEORGE GORDON MACPHERSON, Esq., Chairman, in the Chair.

The Notice convening the Meeting and the following Report and Statement of Accounts were read:—

The Directors beg to submit to the Proprietary the audited Accounts for the year ended Dec. 31 last, and to report that, after making ample provision for bad and doubtful debts, the available surplus is £250,254. 2s. 9d. Out of this sum the Directors have paid two half yearly dividends at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, adding on each occasion a bonus of 15s. per share, thus making the total distribution for the year 16 per cent., free of income-tax, on the increased capital of one million and a-half sterling. The balance, £10,254. 2s. 9d., is carried forward to profit and loss account for the current year.

The Directors have the pleasure to report that during last Session an Act of Parliament was obtained for enabling the Bank to divide the original shares of £100 each into two shares of £50 each. The subdivision has been carried out, and the capital of the Bank now consists of 60,000 shares of £50 each, of which £25 per share has been paid up.

The Directors have opened a branch of the Bank in Paris, under the management of an influential local board, and they are glad to report that the results from the commencement have been satisfactory. They have purchased the premises 10, Place Vendome, for the conduct of the business of the branch, and the cost is added to the property account.

The Directors regret the loss which the Bank has sustained by the death of their much-esteemed colleague General Duncan Sim. It is not intended to fill up the vacancy in the direction thus occasioned. The Proprietors will have to elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and the present Auditors, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.—By order of the Board, MACKINTOSH BALFOUR, General Manager.

BALANCE-SHEET, December 31, 1865.

No. 1.	DR.	LIABILITIES.		
To paid-up capital ...	...	£1,500,006	0	0
To reserved fund ...	...	500,000	0	0
To amount due by the Bank on customers' balances, fixed deposits, and note circulation in China ...	...	6,816,459	11	5
To ditto on acceptances by head office of bills drawn by branches...	...	2,217,352	4	6
To ditto on acceptances by head office under guarantees of Bankers or on lodgment of securities ...	...	1,379,653	19	3
To ditto on exchange accounts, letters of credit, circular notes, &c. ...	...	5,164,508	8	5
To profit and loss ...	...	250,254	2	9
		£17,832,258	6	4

CR.	ASSETS.		
By cash in hand and at call at head office and branches ...	...	£2,236,746	18 8
By Government securities...	...	643,197	0 3
By discounts, loans, credits, &c....	...	6,037,915	18 6
By other securities, including gold and silver bullion, bills purchased, &c.	...	8,602,218	0 10
By freehold premises in London, Edinburgh, Paris, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, and Sydney, and leasehold property at the other branches ...	...	322,180	8 1
		£17,832,258	6 4

G. B. DALBY, Chief Accountant.

We have examined the preceding statements (Nos. 1 and 2), with the books, vouchers, and securities at the head office in London, and with the detailed returns and balance-sheet, signed by the Auditors of the several branches, and we hereby certify to the correctness and satisfactory character thereof.

London, March 12, 1866.

The following Resolutions were duly moved, seconded, and carried unanimously:—1. That the report and accounts now submitted to the meeting and previously circulated to the shareholders in Europe, be adopted.—2. That Colonel James Horsburgh Macdonald, James Sydney Stopford, Esq., Charles Grenville Mansel, Esq., and James Thomson, Esq., be re-elected Directors.—3. That John Hill Williams, Esq., and William Farr, Esq., F.R.S., be re-elected auditors for the present year.—4. That the thanks of the shareholders be given to the Board of Directors, to the General Manager, to the London Managers, to the Inspector, and to the local Committees and the Managers of Branches, for their able and satisfactory conduct of the Bank's affairs for the past year, and to the Auditors for their efficient supervision of the accounts.—5. That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

G. G. MACPHERSON, Chairman.

THE AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN 1833. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Paid-up Capital, £1,500,000 (One Million a-Half sterling). Subscribed Capital, £3,000,000 (Three Millions sterling,) in 60,000 Shares of £50 each. Number of Shareholders, 1,175. Reserved Fund, £500,000.

Head Office—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—GEORGE GORDON MACPHERSON, Esq.	DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—FREDERIC MILDRED, Esq.
GEORGE HAY DONALDSON, Esq.	WILLIAM PETERS, Esq.
Lieut.-Colonel FENRY DOVETON.	Major-General JAMES RAMSAY.
THOS. QUESTED FINNIS, Esq., Alderman.	JAMES SYDNEY STOPFORD, Esq.
Colonel JAMES HOLLAND.	JAMES THOMSON, Esq.
Lieut.-Colonel JAMES H. MACDONALD.	WILLIAM HARDINGE TYLER, Esq.

GENERAL MANAGER—MACKINTOSH BALFOUR.
LONDON MANAGER—WILLIAM SHIPMAN.
AUDITORS—J. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., and WM. FARR, Esq., F.R.S.

ASSISTANT MANAGER—T. F. ROBINSON.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES—RICHARD BARNES.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. UPTONS, JOHNSON, and UPTON, 30, Austin-friars.

EDINBURGH BRANCH, 17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE.

DIRECTORS—CHAIRMAN: THOMAS BANKEN, Esq., 68, Queen-street; DANIEL AINSIE, Esq., 48, Moray-place; BENJAMIN BURT, Esq., M.D., 31, Charlotte-square; GEORGE MOIR, Esq., Advocate, Sheriff of Stirlingshire, 14, Charlotte-square.

MANAGER—ROBERT HUNTER.

PARIS BRANCH, 10, PLACE VENDOME.

DIRECTORS—CHAIRMAN: M. ALEXANDRE DE LASKI; M. ARLES DUFOUR, C. *Member of the Chamber of Commerce of Lyons, and of the Council General of the Rhone; M. EDOUARD DELS-ERT, O. *Director of the Messageries Impériales; M. H. B. LYNCH, C.B.; M. J. B. PASTRE, O. *President of the Chamber of Commerce of Marseilles; M. CHARLES SAUTER, *Banker, Director of the Crédit Lyonnais.

Branches in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Sydney, Melbourne. Current Accounts of firms and individuals are kept at the Head Office on the terms customary with London Bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100. Deposits received at Seven Days' Notice of withdrawal, at rates fluctuating with those of the Bank of England; and for longer periods at fixed rates, particulars of which may be obtained upon application. Sales and purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realised. Every other description of Banking business and money agency, at home and abroad, transacted. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued, payable at the chief cities of Europe and Asia, and also at Cairo and Alexandria. Hours of business, Nine to Four; Saturdays, Nine to Three.

THE CAPE, INDIA, AND CHINA AGENCY.

ORDERS for GOODS of all descriptions executed, and Shipped by the Overland Route or by Clipper Sailing Vessels. Consignment of Produce realised. The Goods are selected by parties who have had personal experience of the requirements of the markets at the

CAPE COLONIES, INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

TERMS:—One-half the estimated cost to be remitted with the order, and the balance on receipt of Bill of Lading and Invoice.

Commission, 2½ per cent. on Orders over £50, and 5 per cent. on amounts under £50

Orders and remittances should be addressed to the MANAGER.

Office, 12, George-yard, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

THE CREDIT FONCIER and MOBILIER
of ENGLAND (Limited).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th April, at Twelve o'clock (noon) precisely, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' and Auditors' Report and Balance Sheet, and for declaring a Dividend.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 4 P.M. on Wednesday, the 18th April, until 10 A.M. on Friday, the 27th April.

By order of the Court of Directors,
ALFRED LOWE, Secretary.

17 and 18, Cornhill, London.
March 21st, 1866.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA
AND JAPAN (Limited).

1, BANK-BUILDINGS, LOTHBURY, LONDON.

CAPITAL	...	...	£4,000,000
Subscribed	...	...	3,696,100
Paid-up	...	...	924,025
Reserve Fund	...	...	120,500

BANKERS.

The Bank of England | The National Bank
The Alliance Bank.

EDINBURGH BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

William Forbes, Esq., of Medwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Duninvald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancla, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39, Frederick-street, Agent.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector.

Bombay	Manila	Hankow
Calcutta	Hong Kong	Nagasaki
Point de Galle	Poonow	Yokohama
Colombo	Nagpo	Melbourne
Kandy	Shanghai	Sydney
Singapore	Kin-kiang	

Deposits received, subject to ten days' notice, on the usual terms, and for fixed periods at rates subject to special agreement.

Drafts issued, and Bills negotiated, payable in India, China, &c. Circular Notes and Letters of Credit, payable throughout Europe, are also issued for the convenience of Travellers per Overland Route.

The purchase and sale of Indian and other Securities, and the safe custody of the same, undertaken. Dividends, Pay, Pensions, Interest, or other moneys realised, and the registry of Indian Government Loan Notes effected, so that the interest may be paid in England.

Every other description of Banking and Agency business in connection with India, China, &c., conducted on the most favourable terms.

JOHN OUSELEY, General Manager.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION,
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Authorised Capital, £2,000,000. Paid-up Capital, £500,000. Reserve Fund, £175,000.

Head Office, No. 4, Lombard-street.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

F. BOYKETT, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin and Co.).

J. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, and Grey and Co., Bombay).

S. D. BIRCH, Esq. (late Accountant-General, Bombay, and President of the Bank of Bombay).

T. CARDWELL, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell and Co., and Cardwell, Parsons and Co., Bombay).

C. A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon and Co., late of Messrs. Augustine Heard and Co., China).

W. MAITLAND, Esq. (Messrs. McKillop, Stewart and Co., Calcutta).

M. H. SCOTT, Esq. (Messrs. Finlay, Campbell and Co., London, and Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart, and Co., Bombay).

Agencies and Branches are established at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Singapore, Penang, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Melbourne.

The Corporation grant Drafts, collect and negotiate Bills of Exchange, payable at the above places, issue Letters of Credit and Circular notes, and conduct every description of Banking business connected with the East.

They effect the purchase and sale of Indian Securities, the receipt of Pay, Dividends, &c., and undertake the safe custody of securities.

They also receive Deposits, bearing interest, for fixed periods.

Rates of interest and Exchange may be ascertained at the Head Office.

By order of the Board,
F. W. LAWRENCE,
Acting General Manager.

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the Dock Company's Establishments at the above Port afford every facility for REPAIRING and SPARRING VESSELS, and for CLEANING and PAINTING Iron and Steam Ships.

Their large Granite Dock, 286 feet long on the blocks, is in complete working order, and at average spring tides can take vessels drawing 16 to 17 feet water. The Dock is fitted with a Caisson Gate and with a Centrifugal Steam Pump of great power, ensuring despatch in all states of the tide. An ample stock is kept on hand of Timber, Oregon Spars, Sheet-iron Copper and Yellow Metal, and of every description of material for Dockyard use.

The premises comprise an Engineer's Workshop, Brass Foundry, a large Smithy and Carpenter's Workshops, and the works are superintended by Resident Europeans, viz., a Shipwright, an Engineer, and a Blacksmith. Dry Godowns for the reception of vessel's stores, &c., when requiring to discharge them.

Amoy, March, 1865.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK
of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid-up capital, £750,000. Reserve Fund, £250,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay. Colombo. Penang. Hong Kong. Yokohama
Calcutta. Kandy. Shanghai.
Madras. Galle. Singapore. Hankow. Mauritius

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and drafts payable at the places above mentioned, issues letters of credit and circular notes for the use of travellers by the Overland Route, terms for which can be ascertained at the Head Office in London.

The Bank will effect the purchase or sale of Indian securities, undertakes the safe custody of same, and the receipt of interest, dividends, pay, pensions, and other moneys, for remittance through the Bank or otherwise.

The Bank receives money on deposit, on which interest will be allowed according to the length of time deposited. Particulars as to rates can be ascertained at the Head Office, 52, Threadneedle-street, London.

Office hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.; Saturdays, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

No. 52, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

THE CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE.

CONTAINING Treaties, Tariffs Regular Tolls, Tables, &c., useful in the trade of China and Eastern Asia, with an Appendix of Sailing Directions for those Seas and Coasts, by S. WELLS WILLIAMS, LL.D. Fifth Edition.

Hong Kong, SHORTRIDGE and Co.; London Agent, F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, E.C. Price Two Guineas.

Bottled Ales and Wines, &c.

"NO BUYERS for the BEST BRANDS, unless RE-PACKED," in consequence of repeated BREAKAGE.—Melbourne Journal of Commerce, Nov. 16. Heating and Breakage entirely prevented, and 15 per cent. saved in Freight of Cases by using SEYMOUR'S BOTTLE PACKINGS and COOLERS.

Price 7½d. per doz. Bottlers contracting for large quantities effect so great a saving in labour, &c., that they can supply them at one-fourth less in price to Shippers, who will find it most profitable to order their goods to be so packed in future. In use by all the leading London houses.—T. WHITEHEAD, 37, EASTCHEAP, E.C. Sole Manufacturer.

CHUBB'S

PATENT
SAFES,AND
PATENT DETECTOR
LOCKS,

CASH, PAPER, AND WRITING BOXES.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS GRATIS & POST FREE.

57, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS

—When the weather is wet, the winds chilling, and the temperature changeable, these excellent remedies should always be at hand; by this means any defective action can be at once rectified, any irregular function can be corrected without delay. The Ointment well rubbed upon the chest and throat will remove hoarseness, sore throat, diphtheria, relaxed uvula, and enlarged tonsils, and without pain or inconvenience will check incipient inflammation in the air passages, and prevent the accumulation of phlegm, alike distressing to the patient and bystander. The influenza, so fatal to the aged, when it ravages the town and devastates the country, is certainly and safely relieved by the persevering inunction of this cooling and purifying Ointment.

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

PUBLISHED at this Office, No. 2, WYNDHAM-STREET (back of the Club):—

1.—THE EVENING MAIL,

EVERY DAY.

PRICE,—2 dols. per month.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—First insertion, Ten lines and under, 1 dol.; each additional line, 10 cents. Subsequent insertions, per week, 50 cents and 5 cents—"Auction" Notices excepted, for which only One Charge per week is made.

2.—THE CHINA MAIL,

ONCE A WEEK.

(On Thursday Night.)

PRICE—15 dols. per annum; Single Copies, 44 cents. ADVERTISING.—First insertion, five lines, 1 dol.; each additional line, 20 cents. Subsequent insertions, 50 cents and 10 cents.

3.—THE OVERLAND MAIL.

ONCE A FORTNIGHT.

(The Morning of the Mail's despatch.)

PRICE.—To Subscribers to the Weekly issue, 8 dols. to Non-subscribers, 12 dols. Single copies, 50 cents.

ADVERTISING.—The same as in the Weekly. All "Notices of Firms" appearing in the Weekly will be inserted in the *Overland*, and charged for, unless otherwise ordered.

A. SHORTEDE & CO.

Hong Kong, Jan. 1, 1864.

THE MONEY MARKET REVIEW

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF THE HIGHEST CLASS,

EXCLUSIVELY DEVOTED TO THE DISCUSSION OF COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL TOPICS.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Single Paper 6d. Yearly 21 6s.

BY POST.

Single Paper 7d. Yearly 21 10s.

* Post-office orders to be made payable to FRANCIS FISHER, 23, Boreham-lane, Cornhill, London, E.C.

A FULL ASSORTMENT of PATTERNS
PRICES, and SAMPLES POST FREE TO AND
PART OF THE WORLD.

SILK DRESSES from 15s. 6d. to Twenty Guineas.
FINE ORGANDI MUSLINS from 6s. 9d. upwards.
RICH FRENCH MUSLINS from 10s. 6d. upwards.
RICH FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES from 6s. 9d.
50,000 YARDS BAREGE AIGLANS 6½d. per yard; a new texture, particularly adapted for hot climates.

THE BEST HOSIERY.

White Cotton Stockings from 5s. 6d. the half dozen LADIES and GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH KID GLOVES.

From 18s. to 12s. per dozen

REAL CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,

From 5s. 6d. the dozen.

Hem Stitched ditto, from 6s. 9d. per dozen.

Patterns or Sample Handkerchiefs free.

ADIES OUTFITS and BABY LINEN.

Detailed Price Lists sent Free.

MAINTLES and SHAWLS.

Three Show Rooms (en suite) for these Departments

DRAWINGS (FREE ON APPLICATION)

PETER ROBINSON,

103, 104, 105, 106, 107, and 108, OXFORD-STREET

AND GREAT PORTLAND-STREET, LONDON

T. & H. SMITH'S

CORDEIA LOZENGES.

THESE Lozenges have a remarkable effect in allaying Cough and Irritation of the Throat and Chest.

Prepared only by T. and H. SMITH and Co., 21, DUKE-STREET, EDINBURGH, and 69, COLEMAN-STREET, LONDON. In boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

T. & H. SMITH'S

ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

GIVES instantaneously a delicious Cup of Coffee with boiling water or milk merely. To be had in bottles at 1s. and 2s. each, of all respectable Grocers, Chemists, and Italian Warehousemen, 69, COLEMAN-STREET, CITY, and 21, DUKE-STREET, EDINBURGH.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL and SON are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR use in EXTREME CLIMATES, BEDROOM FURNITURE, which is entirely Free from Vener. A general Assortment always in Stock.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

Suitable for all Parts of the World. Their Stock consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL AND SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS.

HEAL and SON have Patented an Improvement in the Manufacture of Mattresses, which prevents the material from felting into a mass, as is the case with all Mattresses made in the ordinary way. The Patent Mattresses are made of the very best Horsehair, are rather thicker than usual, and the prices are but a trifle higher than those of other good Mattresses.

HEAL AND SON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

For INDIA, CHINA, and the COLONIES, of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bedroom Furniture, SENT FREE TO EVERY PART OF THE WORLD to which there is Book Post.

HEAL and SON, Bedstead, Bedding, and Bedroom Furniture Manufacturers, 196, 197, 198, Tottenham-court-road, London, W.

CELLE FRÈRES' PERFUMERY.

CHIEF ESTABLISHMENT,
35, RUE DES VIEUX
AUGUSTINS,
à PARIS.

THE house of GELLE FRÈRES, celebrated for the superiority of its Perfumery, addresses itself to the fashionable world as much for its essentially hygienic, refreshing, and tonic preparations as for its delicate and distinguished perfumes.

STEAM WORKS
AT
NEUILLY SUR SEINE.



DEPOT:
BLUMBERG & CO.,
55, CANNON-STREET
WEST,
LONDRES.



DEPOT:
H. BRULE,
28, RUE DE L'HO-
PITAL,
BRUXELLES.



Commission.

Articles specially Recommended.

Exportation.

REGENERATEUR GELLE FRÈRES, a superior pomade for preserving, beautifying, and reproducing hair.
EAU D'ALBION for the toilet, an exquisite production from the juice of flowers and aromatic plants.
CARBOQUINA ROSE superior toothpowder, composed of carbon quinine and Province roses.
CUCUMBER SOAP for softening the skin, the best of all toilet soaps.
LAIT PROPHYLATIC to remove freckles and improve the appearance of the skin.

COMPOSITION ZOUAVE, for the instantaneous dyeing of the whiskers and moustache.
COLD CREAM, AU LOTUS LE LYBIE, to soften and refresh the skin.
NIGRITINE VEGETALE, an incomparable dye for the hair and beard, not staining the skin.
VIOLET ESSENCE and VIOLET WATER for the handkerchief.
CONCENTRATED EAU DE COLOGNE for the toilet.

SPECIAL PERFUMERY WITH A BASIS OF GLYCERINE

SOAP, TOOTH-PASTE, POMMADE, CREAM FOR THE COMPLEXION, EAU DE TOILETTE.
To be obtained of all the principal Perfumers and Hairdressers in Europe and other parts of the world.

NOTHING IS MORE REFRESHING THAN

RIMMEL'S

EXTRACT OF LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE.
Which cleanses and cools the head, and gives the hair a beautiful gloss without greasing it. Price 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 5s.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR

Will also be found a perfect luxury as an adjunct to the Toilet and Bath and a reviving Perfume. Price 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s.

RIMMEL'S NEW PERFUMES,

The Titiens, Indian, and Chinese Bouquet, all of delightful fragrance from 2s. 6d.

RIMMEL'S RAFRAICHISSEUR,

For producing an Ambrosial dew. Reduced to 6d.

RIMMEL'S PERFUME FOUNTAIN,

An elegant ornament for the Drawing-Room, Ball-Room, Dining Table, &c. Price from £1. 10s.

EUGENE RIMMEL, Perfumer by Appointment to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales. 96, STRAND, 128, REGENT-STREET, and 24, CORNHILL, LONDON.

BOYVEAU LAFFECTEUR'S ROB.

The only one authorised and adopted in France, Belgium, Austria and Russia.

THIS Vegetable Syrup, prepared and guaranteed genuine by the signature of Dr. GIRAUD-DEAU DE ST. GERVAIS, is very superior to the purifying syrups. It effects a radical cure, without mercury, in all affections of the skin, scurf, scrofula, &c., and symptoms arising from the acrid state of the humours. The Rob is especially valuable in diseases which have resisted the effect of mercury or iodide of potash. The general entrepot of 19, RUE RICHER, PARIS.

Sole Retail.—London: Jozean, Hannay. New York: Fongera, Gaudet, Milhau. Gibraltar: Patron and Danilo; with Malta: Dr. Pirotti, Bugeja, Magri, and Rolando, Esperanza. Alexandria: Bellamore, Galette, Perinic, Bombay, Fransee Nasserwanjee and Co. Singapore: Martin and Little. Batavia: L. Platon and Co. Macao: J. D. Frenti.

EXPORTERS and SHIPPERS of Books, Plain and Fancy Stationery, Bibles, Prayer Books, Church Services, and Fancy and Miscellaneous Articles generally, should apply for one of Dean's Trade Reference Catalogues of over 500 pages and 400 Engravings.

LONDON: DEAN & SON, 65, LUDGATE-HILL, E.C., VALENTINE, CHRISTMAS, & POETRY CARD MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS OF, AND DEALERS IN, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN GOODS. Lithographers and Printers to the Trade, and Publishers of Children's Books of Wide-World Reputation.

Office of the "STATIONER AND FANCY TRADES' REGISTER," A medium of Trade Communication. Published Monthly, Price 6d.

Office of "DEBRET'S ILLUSTRATED PEERAGE AND BARONETAGE."

RADLEY'S HOTEL, SOUTHAMPTON,

IMMEDIATELY OPPOSITE THE RAILWAY TERMINUS AND DOCKS

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, so well-known to most Travellers from the East and West Indies, China, the United States, Brazil, &c., is admirably situated for their convenience. Mr. RADLEY having, by careful organisation, made those arrangements that have tended so much to establish its reputation. Mr. R. employs no touts or paid agents, but his Porters are always in attendance to meet passengers on arrival, with carriages, &c., as usual. Rooms may be engaged by letter from Malta.

R. L. SOUTHERN AND CO. MERCHANTS AND AGENTS, 6, MINING-LANE, LONDON, E.C.

TUPPER AND COMPANY.

MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT GALVANISED IRON, in Sheets, Tiles, Iron Roof Sheds, Cisterns, Pails, Gutters, Wire, &c. Fencing, &c. WORKS AT BIRMINGHAM AND LONDON. OFFICES: 61A, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON. Merchants' orders executed with despatch.

BRIDGEWATER, JONES, AND CO. WHOLESALE HABERDASHERS, HOSIERS AND GLOVERS,

WAREHOUSEMEN AND MANUFACTURERS, 39, 40, and 41, WOOD-STREET, LONDON, E.C. Lists of Prices forwarded to Merchants and Traders on application. Remittances to be payable in London.

COWASJEE DINSHAW,

Close to the Landing Place. Depot of

EUROPEAN, CHINA, AND INDIAN WORK.

WINE, BEER, CHAMPAGNE, and SPIRITS of the best quality. Bombay-made Soda Water and Lemonade. Perfumery, Confectionery, Oilman's Stores, and Stationery of every description. Sola Topees and Canvas Shoes, &c., &c.

STEAMER POINT, ADEN.

Drawing and Reading-room free to Passengers.

THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS" ON SALE



UMBRELLAS and SUNSHADES suitable for all Foreign Markets and the Colonies, are supplied to Shippers on the most favourable terms by **JOHN MORLAND and SONS**, Wholesale Manufacturers 50, Eastcheap, London-bridge, City. Silk, Alpaca, Gingham Steel Frames, Canes, Fittings and all kinds of Material for the Trade. Oiled and japanned silks and cambrics.

CAUTION.

THE GROSS FRAUDS which continue to be practised by obscure manufacturers, more particularly in Germany, by imitating the labels attached to **JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s PERFUMERY**, render it imperative upon the Proprietors to Caution the public against such nefarious proceedings, and to request their friends and patrons to purchase only of respectable dealers, who import direct from **JOHN GOSNELL and Co.**, and invite special attention to the address, 12, THREE KING-COURT, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s SELECT PERFUMES.—Ess Bouquet, Royal Yacht Club Bouquet, Jockey Club Perfume, Essence of Wood Violet, Victoria Bouquet, Garibaldi Bouquet, Frangipanni, Military Bouquet, The Bride's Bouquet, Tea Rose, Russian Leather Perfume.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Toilet Vinegar, Indestructible Salts, Aromatic Vinegar, Aromatic Eau de Cologne.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Prince of Wales Perfumes **JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Princess Alexandra Perfume.**

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s La Noblesse Perfume. **JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s La Noblesse Pomade.** **JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s La Noblesse Soap.**

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Real Old Brown Windsor Soap.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Golden Oil—Moelline—Macassar Oil, Bear's Grease, &c., for the Hair.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Extra Highly Scented Toilet and Nursery Powder.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Stereodermic or Dentists' Tooth Brushes and Trichosaron Hair Brushes, warranted to purchasers.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Instantaneous Hair Dye. **JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Cherry Tooth Paste** is greatly superior to any tooth powder, gives the teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

NOTHING IMPOSSIBLE.—The Greatest and most Useful Invention of the day, **AGUA AMARELLA**.—Messrs. **JOHN GOSNELL and Co.**, 12, Three King-court, Lombard-street, London, Perfumers to Her Majesty, respectfully offer to the public this truly marvellous fluid, which gradually restores the human hair to its pristine hue—no matter at what age. The Agua Amarella has none of the properties of dyes; it is on the contrary, is beneficial to the system, and when the hair is once restored one application per month will keep it in perfect colour. Price One Guinea per bottle; half bottles, 10s. 6d.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co., Perfumers to Her Majesty and by Special Appointment to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, London.

Keating's Cough Lozenges.

JUDGED BY THE IMMENSE DEMAND this Universal Remedy now stands the first in public favour and confidence: this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British colony, and throughout India and China. They have been esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by **THOMAS KEATING**, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Church-yard, London. Sold retail by all druggists and patent medicine vendors in the world.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

COMMUNICATION by STEAM TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., via EGYPT.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY book Passengers and receive Cargo and Parcels at their London Offices for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, by their steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month. For Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, and Bombay by those of the 12th and 27th of each month; and for Mauritius, King George's Sound, Melbourne, and Sydney, by the steamers leaving Southampton on the 10th of every month.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices 133, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C., or Oriental-place Southampton.

OVERLAND ROUTE VIA MARSEILLES.

SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAM PACKETS.

The 19th of every Month, at 2 P.M. for—
MESSINA, ALEXANDRIA, ADEN, POINT DE GALLE (Ceylon), PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, SAIGON, HONG KONG, SHANGHAI, and JAPAN.

The 9th of every Month for—
MESSINA, ALEXANDRIA, ADEN, SEYCHELLES, REUNION, MAURITIUS.

For passage, freight, and information apply to B. W. and H. HORN, 4, Moorgate-street, London; G. H. FLETCHER and Co., Liverpool; at the offices of the Services Maritimes des Messageries Impariales in Paris, Lyons, Bordeaux, and Marseilles; or to SMITH and Co., Rotterdam.

* Passengers eastward of Suez securing their berths in London are entitled to the conveyance of their luggage free to Marseilles.

INDIA AND CHINA.

ROBERTSON AND CO. will despatch the following first-class VESSELS to their respective destinations. They are well adapted for their several trades, and are confidently recommended to their friends:—

Destination.	Ships.	Docks.	To Sail.
Hong Kong & Whampoa ...	Banien ...	W.I.D.	With des.
Kanagawa and Yokohama ...	Corea ...	W.I.D.	With des.

Apply at 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London; or York Chambers, 55, King-street, Manchester.

INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

SHAW, LOWTHER, & MAXTON will despatch the following high-classed VESSELS to their respective destinations:—

Ships.	Class.	Destination.	Docks.	Date of sailing
Gresham ...	A 10 yrs.	Hong Kong & Whampoa.	E.I.D.	Mar. 31
Invincible ...	A 13 yrs.	Ditto	L.D.	follow.
Polmaise ...	A 14 yrs.	Shanghai	E.I.D.	Mar. 31
John Lidgett ...	A 15 yrs.	Ditto	E.I.D.	Apr. 15
Assyrian ...	A 10 yrs.	Ditto	E.I.D.	To follow.
Racer ...	ST Veritas, & Al American Lloyd's	Melbourne	E.I.D.	Mar. 29
Lady Egidia ...	A 13 yrs.	Ditto	E.I.D.	Apr. 26

For Freight or Passage apply to SHAW, LOWTHER, and MAXTON, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.

CHINA, JAPAN, and SINGAPORE.—The following splendid first-class clipper SHIPS will be despatched as under:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock/Ship.	Day.
Shanghai	Wild Deer ...	A 14 yr.	E.I.D.	April 10.
Shanghai	City of Quebec ...	A 12 yr.	E.I.D.	April 25.
Kanagawa, Yokohama, and Nagasaki	Merse ...	A 13 yr.	E.I.D.	With des.
Singapore	St. Andrew's Castle ...	A 14 yr.	W.I.D.	With des.

For Freight or Passage apply to KILICK, MARTIN and Co., 28, Nicholas lane, Lombard-street, E.C.

JOHN C. CAMPBELL will despatch the following splendid first-class VESSELS:—

Destination.	Ships.	Class.	Tons.	Dock.
Bombay ...	Marine Minister Von Roon	3-3rds=1.1	1,018	E.I.D.
Bombay ...	Whitehall	A 14 yrs.	936	E.I.D.
Colombo ...	Neville	A 10 yrs.	715	W.I.D.
Colombo ...	Curline	A 11 yrs.	287	W.I.D.
Colombo ...	Hutchings	A 10 yrs.	475	W.I.D.

No. 22, Great St. Helen's, E.C.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Destination.	Ships.	Tons.	Class.	To Sail.
Shanghai	Charlotte	589	AA 1	Imm.
Hong Kong & Whampoa	Patna	325	—	"
Batavia & Sourabaya	Triton	575	—	"
Batavia & Singapore	Ribbleson	424	—	Imm.
Calcutta	Ravenscroft	1263	—	"
Calcutta	William Fairbairn	—	—	"

For terms of Freight or Passage apply to McDIARMID, GREENSHIELDS, and Co., Liverpool.

STEAM TO CHINA from LIVERPOOL.—The following new screw steamers, built for the trade will be despatched for Mauritius, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai:—

Vessel.	Tons register.	Captain.	To sail.
Agamemnon	1672	Middleton	April 14.
Ajax	1673	Kidd	To follow.
Achilles	1672	Russell	To follow.

Cargo taken by special agreement. Has good accommodation for passengers. Apply to ALFRED HOLT, 1, India-buildings, Liverpool.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
MORS LE BLANCH & CO. intend despatching VESSELS to the under-mentioned Ports as follows:—
BATAVIA and SOERABAYA.

Vessel.	Class.	date of sailing.
A 1 SHIP ...	...	...
EASTFIELD	A 1	April 1
CECROPS	3-3rds	May 1

Loading in Prince's Dock.

Apply at 43 and 45, THE ALBANY, Liverpool.

FOR BANGKOK direct—From LIVERPOOL, with despatch, the fast sailing French barque EMANUEL, Captain LALLIER DU COUDRAY.

For Freight and particulars apply to the owners, REMI, SCHMIDT, and Co., 11, Billiter-square, London; or to MAUGER DE VOOGD and Co., Brokers, Chapel-street, Liverpool.

FOR HONG KONG and WHAMPOA (under engagement to the Lords of the Admiralty, with quick despatch), the well-known British-built clipper ship YARATILDA, A 14 years, 720 tons register, JAMES DONOUGH, Commander; loading in the London Docks. This fine vessel is noted for her rapid passages, and has superior accommodation for chief cabin passengers.

TEMPERLEY, CARTER, and DARKE, 3, White Lion-court, Cornhill, E.C.

FOR HONG KONG and WHAMPOA, with quick despatch (to follow the Yaratilda), the well-known iron clipper-ship PORTLAND, A 12 years, 872 tons register, JAMES PETERS, Commander; loading in the London Docks. This fine vessel is noted for her rapid passages, and has superior accommodation for chief cabin passengers.

TEMPERLEY, CARTER, and DARKE, 3, White Lion-court, Cornhill, E.C.

FOR BATAVIA and SOERABAYA, with immediate despatch, having two-thirds of her cargo engaged, the splendid Dutch clipper barque CATHARINA, Captain VISMAR, 240 tons register; built in 1864, and classed 3-3rds L 1 for nine years; the highest class in French Lloyd's; coppered and thoroughly copper-fastened, and a most eligible conveyance for fine goods. Loads in Prince's Dock.

For BATAVIA and SINGAPORE, an A 1 twelve years Ship.

Apply to NUTTALL and Co., 19, Chapel-street, Liverpool.

WEATHERLEY and MEAD'S LINE of CLIPPERS for JAPAN direct.

FOR YOKOHAMA (Kanagawa), the splendid clipper barque MINNIE, A 12 years, 407 tons register, DAVID BLACK, Commander; well-known in the China trade, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will be despatched the end of the month.

For Freight or Passage apply to the owners, Messrs. ADAMSON and RONALDSON, 1, Leadenhall-street; or to WEATHERLEY and MEAD, 21, Water-lane, Great Tower-street, E.C.

LINE of PACKETS for YOKOHAMA, JAPAN. Has the bulk of her cargo engaged, and will have prompt despatch.

THE splendid Liverpool-built clipper barque CARIACA, D. HUGHES, Commander; 312 tons, A 1 at Lloyd's for thirteen years, only two years old, has proved herself to be one of the fastest vessels belonging to the port, and in every respect an unrivalled conveyance.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. WAKFIELD, NASH, and Co., to Messrs. C. SAUNDERS and Co.; or to E. C. FRIEND and Co.

With immediate Despatch.
DIRECT for COLOMBO, the well-known clipper ship NEVILLE, A 1 ten years, 715 tons register, J. ROBINSON, Commander; West India Docks. This magnificent vessel is noted for her rapid passages, and the good order in which she invariably delivers her cargoes.

For Freight or Passage apply to JOHN C. CAMPBELL, 22, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street; or to LIVINGSTON, HOLDING, and BRIGGS, 31, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.

COLOMBO DIRECT, having the whole of her dead weight engaged, and only room for light measurement goods, the magnificent China clipper ship WYNAUD, A 1 13 years, JAMES W. SMITH, Commander, loading in the West India Docks. This splendid vessel has a very lofty cabin, with every accommodation for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For Passage apply to W. H. TINDALL, 5, Tokenhouse-yard, and for Freight or Passage; apply to F. TLLACK, 23, Birch-lane, Cornhill, E.C.

Will have very quick despatch.
DIRECT for COLOMBO, the magnificent clipper-built ship SPANKER, A 1 10 years, 477 tons register, JAMES CANDLISH, Commander, West India Docks. This splendid Vessel is well known for her very rapid Passages, and the good order in which she invariably delivers her Cargoes, thus offering a favourable opportunity to Shippers of fine Goods.

For Freight or Passage apply to LIVINGSTON, HOLDING, and BRIGGS, 31, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street; or to JOHN C. CAMPBELL, 22, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.

Will have very quick despatch.

DIRECT FOR COLOMBO.—The beautiful new Jersey-built Clipper Ship CAROLINE HUTCHINGS, A 1 Eleven Years, 287 tons register, G. H. COTTER, Commander; lying in the West India Docks. This splendid new ship, from her fine lines, is expected to make a very rapid passage.

For Freight or Passage apply to JOHN C. CAMPBELL, 22, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street; or to LIVINGSTON, HOLDING, and BRIGGS, 31, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.

Will meet with quick despatch.

DIRECT for BOMBAY, the splendid new clipper ship, MARINE MINISTER VON ROON, 33rds L 1, A 1 9 years, 1,018 tons register, J. C. ELLER, Commander; lying in the East India Docks. This magnificent new vessel having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, is confidently recommended to shippers of fine goods.

For Freight or Passage apply to JOHN C. CAMPBELL, 22, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.; or to LIVINGSTON, HOLDING, and BRIGGS, No. 31, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.

To follow the "MARINE MINISTER VON ROON," and will have quick despatch.

DIRECT for BOMBAY, the magnificent clipper ship WHITEHALL, A 1 fourteen years, 936 tons register, WILLIAM CHAPMAN, Commander; lying in the East India Docks. This splendid high classed ship is now quite ready for cargo, and being one of the fastest vessels afloat (having made the passage to Sydney in 76 days), offers a most desirable opportunity to shippers of fine goods.

For Freight or Passage apply to LIVINGSTON, HOLDING, and BRIGGS, 31, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.; or to JOHN C. CAMPBELL, 22, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.

THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

THE EIGHTH Volume of this JOURNAL commenced on the 4th of January, 1866. The Subscription for the three numbers per month is 30s. per annum, including Postage, and to the Export Supplement 12s. Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines; and 6d. for each additional line.

Subscriptions and Advertisements received abroad by the following Agents:—

Paris	G. W. YAPP, Rue de la Michodiere No. 13.
Hamburg	MR. ONCKEN.
Amsterdam	LOMAN and VERSTER.
Rotterdam	HOOGE & KRUYT.
New York	WILMER and ROGERS.
Gibraltar	W. SPEED.
Malta	F. HAY.
Alexandria	COWASJEE DINSHAW.
Aden	
Suez	CHESON and WOODHALL.
Bombay	SANDERS, CONES, and CO.
Calcutta	G. D. ANTHANIS.
Point de Galle	J. W. VANDORT.
Colombo	W. A. ARCHBALD.
Kandy	JOHN LITTLE & Co., Singapore.
Labuan, Sarawak, and Singapore	SANDILANDS, BUTTERT and CO.
Penang	
Bangkok	HUNTER, HOUGHTON, and CO.
Batavia	G. SCHUIT, Anjer Hotel.
Anjer—Straits of Sundra	PHILLIPS, MOORE, and CO.
Manila	
Hong Kong, Canton, Macao, & Swatow, ...	JAMES GARDINER, Hong Kong.
Amoy	RELLAMY and CO.
Foo-Chow-Foo	HEDGE and CO.
Shanghai	H. FOGG and CO.
Tien-Tsin	JAMES HENDERSON.
Nagasaki—Japan	PIGNATEL and CO.
Yokohama	HANSARD and BLACK.
OFFICE, 12, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON. E.C.	

OFFICE, 12, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Printed for the Proprietors by WOODFALL and KINDEY, Milford-lane, Strand, W.C., and published by JOHN ELLISON, at the Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," 12, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C., in the parish of St. Edmund the King—Tuesday, March 27, 1866.